HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA
SECURE EGG SUPPLY PLAN

FAD PReP
Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness & Response Plan

Secure Food Supply Plan

USDA

University of Minnesota
Center for Animal Health and Food Safety

the Center for Food Security & Public Health
Iowa State University

United States Department of Agriculture • Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service • Veterinary Services

DRAFT AUGUST 2013

The *Secure Egg Supply Plan* is under ongoing review. It was last updated in **August 2013.** Please send questions or comments to:

Veterinary Services
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
4700 River Road, Unit 41
Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1231
Telephone: (301) 851-3595
Fax: (301) 734-7817
E-mail: FAD.PReP.Comments@aphis.usda.gov

While best efforts have been used in developing and preparing the *Secure Egg Supply Plan*, the U.S. Government, U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and other parties, such as employees and contractors contributing to this document, neither warrant nor assume any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information or procedure disclosed. The primary purpose of this *Secure Egg Supply Plan* is to provide strategic guidance to those government officials responding to an HPAI outbreak. It is only posted for public access as a reference.

The *Secure Egg Supply Plan* may refer to links to various other Federal and State agencies and private organizations. These links are maintained solely for the user's information and convenience. If you link to such site, please be aware that you are then subject to the policies of that site. In addition, please note that USDA does not control and cannot guarantee the relevance, timeliness, or accuracy of these outside materials. Further, the inclusion of links or pointers to particular items in hypertext is not intended to reflect their importance, nor is it intended to constitute approval or endorsement of any views expressed, or products or services offered, on these outside web sites, or the organizations sponsoring the web sites.

Trade names are used solely for the purpose of providing specific information. Mention of a trade name does not constitute a guarantee or warranty of the product by USDA or an endorsement over other products not mentioned.

Executive Summary

The *Secure Egg Supply (SES) Plan* outlines surveillance, biosecurity, and cleaning and disinfection practices for moving different types of eggs and egg industry products within, out of, and into a highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) Control Area. Efforts to control the spread of and eradicate HPAI may compete with the egg industry's real-time need to move eggs and associated egg industry products. These competing needs can be resolved, in part, by elevating awareness, establishing or reinforcing communication links between regulators and industry, identifying resources, recognizing existing and elevated biosecurity practices, and developing plans, such as the *SES Plan*, in advance of an outbreak.

The Egg Sector Working Group—the multidisciplinary team that prepared this *SES Plan*—includes the following members:

- University of Minnesota Center for Animal Health and Food Safety (CAHFS)
- Iowa State University Center for Food Security and Public Health (CFSPH)
- United Egg Producers (UEP)
- Egg sector veterinarians and officials
- State officials
- The USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services (USDA APHIS VS).

The Egg Sector Working Group has participated in a private-public-academic partnership to develop practical and implementable solutions for market continuity in a Control Area during an HPAI outbreak. The outcome of this partnership is a set of specific science- and risk-based tools including risk assessments and poultry testing protocols that decision makers (such as Incident Commanders) can use to evaluate a producer's biosecurity program, understand the product-specific movement risk, and rapidly decide whether to issue or deny permits for the movement of eggs and egg industry products during an HPAI outbreak.

Specific criteria must be fulfilled to qualify for movement permits. Movement will be allowed by permit for products from flocks inside a Control Area that meet epidemiological and biosecurity standards and test negative for HPAI, including any unsold inventories on hand. Employed in an outbreak, this plan provides a high degree of confidence that eggs and egg industry products moved

into market channels do not contain HPAI virus through a combination of preparedness and response components, including the following:

- Voluntary Preparedness Components
  - Audited minimum biosecurity standards preapproved by the State Animal Health Official and USDA Assistant District Director (formerly Area Veterinarian in Charge)
  - Location verification using global positioning system coordinates of participating farms
  - Training on completion of the epidemiology questionnaire to identify potential exposure during an outbreak and on entry of data on flock production parameters into the secure SES data portal
  - Training on procedures to collect and submit samples for the active surveillance program using real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR).
- Expected Response Components
  - Surveillance, including mortality and RRT-PCR testing
  - Elevated biosecurity
  - Product specific biosecurity
  - Flock data available to Incident Commander
  - Epidemiological assessment
  - Permits
  - Collaboration between States moving products and Incident Command.

The *SES Plan* contains permit guidance on pasteurized liquid egg, non-pasteurized liquid egg, washed and sanitized shell eggs, nest run shell eggs, layer hatching eggs, layer day-old chicks, and shells and inedible egg products.

Additional components, including surveillance guidelines, cleaning and disinfection guidelines, permitted movement checklists, proactive product-specific risk assessments, permit examples, and the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan*, can be found at http://secureeggsupply.com.

Funding for the *SES Plan* was provided by USDA APHIS and the American Egg Board.

Contents

Figures

Table

Chapter 1
Secure Egg Supply Plan Introduction

1.1 Secure Egg Supply Plan

This *Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) Secure Egg Supply (SES) Plan* promotes food security and animal health through continuity of market planning prior to an outbreak of HPAI. Continuity of market planning provides the capability to implement science-based risk assessments (RAs), risk management requirements, and surveillance to protect food security and animal health before and during an HPAI outbreak. This plan makes specific science- and risk-based recommendations that emergency decision makers (such as Incident Commanders) can use to rapidly decide whether to issue or deny permits for the movement of eggs and egg industry products during an HPAI outbreak. The voluntary preparedness components of the *SES Plan* enable a producer to quickly meet the requirements for egg and egg product movement in the event of an HPAI outbreak.

The *SES Plan* also promotes the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) priorities of ensuring access to safe, nutritious, and balanced meals and helping rural communities continue to thrive economically in the event of a foreign animal disease outbreak.

The Egg Sector Working Group—the multidisciplinary team that prepared this *SES Plan*—includes the following members:

- University of Minnesota Center for Animal Health and Food Safety (CAHFS)
- Iowa State University Center for Food Security and Public Health (CFSPH)
- United Egg Producers (UEP)
- Egg sector veterinarians and officials
- State officials
- The USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services (USDA APHIS VS).

The Egg Sector Working Group is a public-private-academic partnership that has worked to develop effective science-based solutions for market continuity in a

Control Area during an HPAI outbreak. The outcomes of this partnership are as follows:

(1) A set of specific science-based tools including RAs and poultry testing protocols that decision makers (such as Incident Commanders) can use to evaluate the producer's biosecurity program, understand the product risk, and rapidly decide whether to provide or deny permits for the movement of eggs and egg industry products during an HPAI outbreak.

(2) A set of voluntary preparedness components that can enable a producer to quickly meet the requirements for eggs and egg industry product movement in the event of an HPAI outbreak.

The *SES Plan* delineates a transparent process for the movement of eggs and egg industry products during an HPAI outbreak in a way that

- does not endanger the health of uninfected flocks and
- offers a high degree of confidence that HPAI virus is absent from eggs or egg products that humans consume.

This plan supports a continuous supply of eggs for the U.S. public, facilitates market continuity for the egg sector and its customers, and fosters a high level of government, industry, and consumer confidence in foreign animal disease (FAD) preparedness and response efforts.

A comprehensive market continuity plan, with both preparedness and response components, is necessary because egg production facilities do not have the capacity to store eggs or egg products for a prolonged period. In addition, just-in-time supply practices mean that a brief interruption in movement can result in serious shortages of eggs to consumers. Historically, HPAI outbreaks involved extensive prohibitions on the movement of poultry,[1] eggs, and egg industry products in geographical areas or broad jurisdictions as part of efforts to control and eradicate an outbreak.

A literature review is a critical part of the *SES Plan*, in order to make informed decisions about the survivability and transmissibility of avian influenza in eggs and egg industry products. Scientific studies of HPAI transmission dynamics, product-specific RAs, and the emergency management goal to better manage non-infected premises so as to not destroy eggs from healthy flocks have provided new insights on how to effectively eradicate an outbreak of HPAI while

[1] The USDA APHIS *HPAI Response Plan: The Red Book* defines, poultry as: chickens, and any of the following birds, if these other birds are kept, raised, captured, bred, or otherwise used for a commercial purpose: turkeys, ducks, geese, swans, pheasants, partridges, grouse, quail, guinea fowl, pea fowl, pigeons, doves, ostriches, emus, rheas, cassowaries. Commercial purposes include the production or sale of birds, or of their meat, eggs, or feathers. Does not include chickens or other birds displayed in a licensed exhibition or zoo.

simultaneously minimizing the disruption of egg movement in the food supply chain.

1.2 BENEFITS OF THE SECURE EGG SUPPLY PLAN

The *SES Plan* benefits consumers, industry, and regulatory agencies as follows:

- For consumers, the plan
  - ensures a continuous supply of fresh egg products;
  - reduces work disruption and negative economic impacts for rural communities; and
  - focuses on food safety in the event of an HPAI outbreak.
- For industry, the plan
  - enhances market continuity within and between States during an HPAI outbreak;
  - supports regionalization, compartmentalization, and international trade;
  - increases biosecurity, thereby promoting flock health by excluding many pathogens;
  - facilitates early detection of avian influenza in egg production flocks; and
  - prevents HPAI spread from an index outbreak to other egg production flocks.
- For regulatory agencies, the plan
  - supports the USDA APHIS *HPAI Response Plan: The Red Book*;
  - reinforces the National Response Framework and Incident Command System structures and processes;
  - furnishes information on biosecurity measures and diagnostic test results; and
  - sets guidelines for issuing permits to move eggs and egg industry products from Control Areas during an HPAI outbreak.

1.3 How the SES Plan Works

The *SES Plan* is developed based on current research and practice in multiple fields, including virology, flock husbandry, epidemiology, and RAs. The *SES Plan* provides science-based guidelines for permitting the movement of egg industry products from operations in an HPAI Control Area while effectively managing the risk of spread of HPAI virus. The Egg Sector Working Group developed the following science-based tools for the *SES Plan*:

- Animal health proactive RAs and public health interagency RAs
- Biosecurity requirements
- Surveillance guidelines
- Permit guidance
- A secure SES data portal for collecting data needed to make permit decisions
- Some States have developed and adopted memoranda of understanding or other mechanisms to implement the *SES Plan* during an outbreak.

The *SES Plan* applies to all egg production facilities in an HPAI Control Area. Specific criteria must be fulfilled to qualify for movement permits. Employed in an outbreak, this plan provides a high degree of confidence that eggs and egg products moved into market channels do not contain HPAI virus through a combination of response components, which will be expected of all producers in the Control Area, and voluntary preparedness components which producers can implement to enable rapid compliance with the response components.

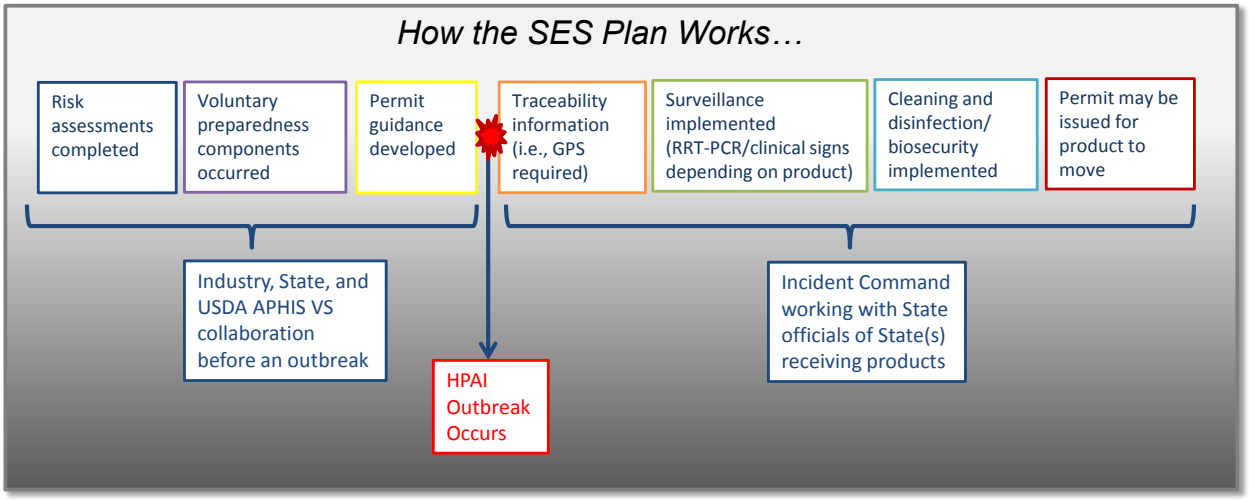
- Voluntary Preparedness Components:
  - Audited minimum biosecurity standards preapproved by the State Animal Health Official (SAHO) and USDA Assistant District Director (formerly Area Veterinarian in Charge)
  - Location verification using global positioning system (GPS) coordinates of participating farms
  - Training on how to complete the epidemiology questionnaire to identify potential exposure during an outbreak and on entry of data on flock production parameters into the secure SES data portal

- Training on procedures to collect and submit samples for the active surveillance program using real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) testing.[2]

- Expected Response Components include
  - Surveillance, including mortality and RRT-PCR testing
  - Elevated biosecurity
  - Product-specific biosecurity
  - Flock data available to Incident Commander
  - Epidemiological assessment
  - Permits
  - Collaboration between States moving products and Incident Command (IC).

The *SES Plan* uses science- and risk-based preparedness and response components (see Figure 1-1) to provide guidance on permitting the movement of eggs and egg industry products from a Control Area during an HPAI outbreak.

Figure 1-1. How the SES Plan Works



[2] The RRT-PCR test is not a pathotyping assay, and cannot separate HPAI from low pathogenicity strains. However, RRT-PCR testing can be used as a means to know that targeted avian influenza strains (both low and high pathogenicity) are present if there is a positive RRT-PCR. All discussion in this plan related to the detection of HPAI by RRT-PCR is in reference to the surveillance of HPAI in an outbreak situation, after HPAI has been characterized by virus isolation and/or other pathotyping assays. If positive RRT-PCR tests are obtained with no confirmation of illness or mortality, further pathotyping will be conducted to determine the presence of HPAI.

1.3.1 Proactive Risk Assessments

The University of Minnesota and the USDA APHIS Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health (CEAH), in collaboration with representatives from the U.S. egg industry, completed a series of proactive RAs to estimate the risk of HPAI transmission to epidemiologically linked poultry premises through the movement of various egg industry products and associated handling materials. The active surveillance protocol of testing pools of dead birds via RRT-PCR testing and monitoring flocks for clinical signs of disease was considered in the analyses. Additional product specific risk mitigation measures, such as on-farm holding of eggs before movement, applicable Federal regulations, and cleaning and disinfection (C&D) measures to be implemented during an outbreak, were also considered in the risk evaluation. In general, the following factors were considered in the approach used by risk analysts:

- Characteristics of HPAI in infected hens and HPAI spread within an infected table-egg layer flock.
- Likelihood of eggs laid by HPAI infected chickens being contaminated with virus.
- The variability in detecting HPAI infection with various active surveillance protocols given the prevalence of HPAI in the pools of daily mortality.
- The frequency of product movement.

Currently, no epidemiological evidence links the consumption of shell eggs or egg products to human illness caused by HPAI virus.[3]

The proactive risk assessments provide a risk designation for the particular movement evaluated by the risk assessment. These designations are as follows:

- Low Risk

  The term *low risk* means it is highly unlikely that movement of the product will cause infection in another poultry production premises. The determination of *low risk* suggests that although not a strict requirement, additional resources to further evaluate or mitigate this risk may be considered (depending on circumstances).

- Negligible Risk

[3] USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and USDA APHIS, *Interagency Risk Assessment for the Public Health Impact of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus in Poultry, Shell Eggs, and Egg Products*, May 2010 p. 11, http://www.fsis.usda.gov/PDF/HPAI_Risk_Assess_May2010.pdf.

The term *negligible risk* means that the likelihood of the product movement causing infection in another poultry production premises is insignificant or not worth considering. The determination of *negligible risk* suggests that allocating additional resources to mitigate this risk may not be a cost-effective use of resources.

Through the application of RA approaches, animal health and food safety regulatory authorities may permit the movement of eggs off the farm and into market channels for human consumption. Complete RAs can be found at the Secure Egg Supply website: http://secureeggsupply.com.

1.3.2 Interagency Risk Assessment for the Public Health—Impact of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus in Poultry, Shell Eggs, and Egg Products

This interagency RA was conducted by the USDA Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) in collaboration with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and APHIS. This quantitative RA provides a science-based, analytical approach to collate and incorporate available data into a mathematical model, and it provides risk managers a decision-support tool to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions to reduce or prevent foodborne illness from HPAI in the United States.[4]

1.3.3 The Voluntary Preparedness Components of the SES Plan

Egg producers, who wish to reduce the time required to meet the criteria for moving whole shell eggs, can voluntarily participate and complete these preparedness components. Objectives are (a) to minimize the risk of exposure of poultry flocks to HPAI and to thereby limit the spread of HPAI during an outbreak, and (b) to provide a high level of confidence that whole shell eggs entering market channels for human consumption are free of HPAI virus. Details of the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan* are found in Supplement 6.

During a response to an HPAI outbreak, animal health regulatory officials will need time to ascertain premises' biosecurity practices, determine exposure to dangerous contacts with Infected Premises, and conduct daily surveillance of flocks in the Control Area. The components of the plan are as follows:

- Voluntary enrollment by egg premises before an outbreak occurs.

[4] USDA FSIS, FDA, and USDA APHIS, *Interagency Risk Assessment for the Public Health Impact of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus in Poultry, Shell Eggs, and Egg Products*, May 2010, http://www.fsis.usda.gov/PDF/HPAI_Risk_Assess_May2010.pdf.

- Audited minimum biosecurity standards for egg farms preapproved by the SAHO or the USDA Assistant District Director (formerly Area Veterinarian in Charge).
- Location verification of participating farms.
- Epidemiology data to identify potential exposure during an outbreak and to document flock production parameters.
- Active surveillance in each layer house as stated in the surveillance guidelines in a Control Area via daily RRT-PCR testing.
- A secure website to share information with Incident Commanders and authorized personnel.
- Training on completion of the epidemiology quesionaire, collection and submission of samples for surveillance, and entry of data into the secure SES data portal.

1.3.4 Permit Guidance

The RAs, surveillance guidelines, and biosecurity measures have been used to develop science-based guidelines for permitting the movement of eggs and egg industry products from operations in an HPAI Control Area. Movement will be allowed by permit for products from flocks inside a Control Area that meet epidemiological and biosecurity standards and test negative for HPAI, including any unsold inventories on hand. Table 1-1 shows guidance for the permitting of eggs and egg industry products in the event of an HPAI outbreak.

Table 1-1. Summary of Permit Requirements for Egg Industry Products during an HPAI Outbreak

Product	The proactive risk assessment for movement is:	And traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available:	And production parameters are normal:	And the following biosecurity measures are in place (please see the product-specific sections for the list of steps involved in each of these measures):	And the premises biosecurity is acceptable?	And the epidemiological assessment is acceptable?	And the RRT-PCR result is negative?	Action:	Permit guidance to move product:	And the second RRT-PCR result is negative?	Action:	Permit guidance to move product:
Pasteurized liquid egg	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity	*These steps are not required for this product.*							Issue PERMIT to move to market
Non-pasteurized liquid egg	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity	NA	NA	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to pasteurization	Non-pasteurized liquid egg becomes pasteurized liquid egg		
Washed and sanitized shell eggs (to premises without poultry)	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move off premises to a storage or holding area	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to market for eggs collected 2 days earlier
Washed and sanitized shell eggs (to premises with poultry)	Low	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move off premises to a storage or holding area	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to market for eggs collected 2 days earlier
Nest run shell eggs	Low	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	→	NO PERMIT issued until 2 negative RRT-PCR tests	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to processing for eggs collected 2 days earlier (can move immediately to market after processing)
Layer hatching eggs	Low	YES for both the breeder farm and the hatchery	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	→	NO PERMIT issued until 2 negative RRT-PCR tests	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to hatchery or processing for eggs collected 2 days earlier
Layer day-old chicks	Low	YES for both the hatchery and the pullet farm	NA	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity 3. No eggs from RRT-PCR positive breeder flocks in hatchery egg room	YES	YES	NA		NA	NA		Issue PERMIT to move layer day-old chicks to pullet farm; 21-day quarantine at pullet premises

Table 1-1. Summary of Permit Requirements for Egg Industry Products during an HPAI Outbreak (continued)

Product	The proactive risk assessment for movement is:	And traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available:	And production parameters are normal:	And the following biosecurity measures are in place (please see the product-specific sections for the list of steps involved in each of these measures):	And the premises biosecurity is acceptable?	And the epidemiological assessment is acceptable?	And the RRT-PCR result is negative?	And the second RRT-PCR result is negative?	Action:	Permit guidance to move product:
Dry Eggshells	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	NA	→	Issue PERMIT to move to feed mill
Inedible egg product (from premises without poultry) to pasteurization or landfill	Negligible	YES	NA	1. Truck and driver biosecurity	YES	YES	NA	NA	→	Issue PERMIT to move to pasteurization or land fill
Inedible egg product (from premises with poultry) to pasteurization	Low	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to pasteurization
Inedible egg product (from premises with poultry) to landfill	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	NA	→	Issue PERMIT to move to landfill
Wet Eggshells (to premises without poultry) to landfill	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	NA	→	Issue PERMIT to move to landfill
Wet Eggshells (to premises without poultry) to land application	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to land application
Wet Eggshells (to premises without poultry) to drying	Low	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	NA	→	Issue PERMIT to move to drying

1.3.5 Surveillance Guidelines

The recommendations for surveillance of poultry within an HPAI Control Area were prepared by CEAH, National Surveillance Unit, based on expert opinion, published research, and previous surveillance guidelines. The guidelines specify that flocks are to be monitored daily for obvious signs and symptoms of disease, such as an increase in mortality.

The potential presence of infection from flocks that do not exhibit signs of the disease and that show no unexpected increase in mortality will be monitored by testing chickens from each house on the farm by the RRT-PCR or other suitable procedure as determined by IC and as appropriate for the product being moved.

The normal production parameters are defined as daily mortality of less than 3 times the past 7-day average or less than 0.03 percent. The estimated probability of a false positive is 0.4 percent, and the average detection threshold is 0.09 percent. For example, a 100,000-bird house had a 30-per-day average (0.03 percent) mortality over the last 7 days, so to remain normal, the daily mortality must be less than 90 dead birds per day. If mortality is less than 90 dead birds per day, there is no mortality trigger because mortality is too low.

The following criteria are used for HPAI testing of flocks:

- A minimum of 5 or 11 dead or euthanized ill chickens (dead birds) per 50 dead birds (5-bird pool or 11-bird pool) from daily mortality from each house (flock) are placed in a leak-proof container (such as a heavy-duty plastic garbage bag) each morning. Each container is labeled with the farm of origin, house of origin, number of birds found dead in the house that day, and the premises identification. After samples have been taken, farm personnel dispose of the carcasses in accordance with a biosecure protocol. Surveillance consists of a RRT-PCR test from one 5-bird pool or 11 bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises. Movement of products may require one or more negative RRT-PCR results (5-bird pools or 11-bird pools) from each house on the premises.When a hold is required for movement—in addition to negative RRT-PCR results—at least one of the two required RRT-PCR tests must be taken on the second day of holding or later. For products that move daily, one 5-bird pool or one 11-bird pool from each house on the premises must test negative by RRT-PCR on each subsequent day. Product specific testing protocols are found later in this document.

- A State or Federal regulatory official or an IC-authorized person takes an “oropharyngeal” swab from each chicken. Five oropharyngeal swabs from 5 chickens or 11 oropharyngeal swabs from 11 chickens are pooled in a tube containing brain-heart infusion (BHI) broth. Sample pooling is done per house. The swabs are pooled in a tube containing the appropriate amount of BHI broth for the number of swabs. Please note that in the case

of an 11 swab pool, swabs will be added to the tube, swirled in the media, squeezed out and removed from the tube. Samples will be submitted as directed by IC to an authorized State veterinary diagnostic laboratory (VDL). **For any questions on proper diagnostic sample collection or submission procedures, please contact your State VDL.** These samples must be submitted on the day of sample collection by a State or Federal regulatory official or the IC-authorized person. The State VDL and IC establish the time of day by which samples must be submitted to an authorized VDL (for example, by 12:30 p.m.). VDL personnel perform RRT-PCR testing on these samples immediately upon receipt and electronically send test results to the IC by the end of each day. The IC reports the test result information to the farm manager as soon as it is available. If the RRT-PCR test on the dead bird pool is not negative or if the daily mortality spikes (over 3 times the 7-day average daily mortality), additional diagnostic testing is conducted.

1.4 SPECIFIC SES PLAN CONTENTS

The rest of this document contains product-specific chapters based on the following:

- Proactive product-specific RAs.
- RRT-PCR testing of samples from each flock on a farm as stated in the surveillance guidelines.
- Flock observation for abnormal clinical signs, egg production rate, and mortality (mortality must be less than 3 times the past 7-day average or less than 0.03 percent).
- C&D practices performed by egg producers.
- Application of product-specific biocontainment procedures, including, a 2-day holding period to move eggs and egg industry products off the farm to market for specific products.

Each product-specific chapter discusses the risk and permitting of particular eggs and egg products. In each of the chapters, there is an executive summary of the RA for that specific product, permit guidance for that product, and an example permit. The products covered are the following:

- Pasteurized Liquid Egg (Chapter 2)
- Non-pasteurized Liquid Egg (Chapter 3)
- Washed and Sanitized Shell Eggs (Chapter 4)

- Nest Run Shell Eggs (Chapter 5)
- Layer Hatching Eggs (Chapter 6)
- Layer Day-Old Chicks (Chapter 7)
- Shells and Inedible Egg Product (Chapter 8).

A proactive RA is currently in progress for manure. As additional proactive RAs are completed, chapters will be added to the document.

1.5 SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

In order to keep this plan as simple and streamlined as possible, some sections have been removed from this document but are available online at http://secureeggsupply.com. Those sections are the following:

- *Surveillance guidelines:* Provides rationale and guidance for sampling sizes, sampling frequency, diagnostic (RRT-PCR) test sensitivity, and recommended actions depending on the presence or absence of disease.
- *Cleaning and disinfection guidelines:* These model procedures and guidelines have originally been proposed by the U.S. egg industry to support the permitted movement of egg industry products from monitored flocks. The procedures demonstrate how minimum biosecurity requirements can be met. However, to provide flexibility, individual companies or locations may adapt equivalent procedures to fit their particular needs while still meeting or exceeding the minimum criteria.
- *Permitted movement checklists:* A comprehensive set of checklists for the measures described in the permit guidance sections of *SES Plan*. The checklists must be followed strictly, and any modifications need to be approved by the IC.
- *Proactive product-specific risk assessments:* Estimates the risk of transmission to epidemiologically linked poultry premises through the movement of eggs and egg industry products and associated handling materials. Used to develop science-based guidelines for permitting the movement of eggs and egg industry products from an HPAI Control Area.
- *Permit examples:* These example forms are provided as a tool for Incident Commanders and company farm mangers for documenting that movement criteria for specific egg industry products have been met as required in the *SES Plan*. The example permits comprise the permit guidance criteria from the *SES Plan* reformatted to support documentation and verification in an outbreak.

- The *Voluntary Preparedness Components of the SES Plan:*
  - *Compliance with biosecurity checklist for egg production premises and completion of audits:* 45 measures that can be implemented prior to or during an outbreak that would reduce the risk of introducing HPAI virus onto production premises.
  - *Location verification using GPS coordinates.*
  - *Training on completion of the epidemiological questionnaire and entry of flock data into the secure SES data portal.*
  - *Training on procedures to collect and submit samples for the active surveillance program using RRT-PCR.*

Chapter 2
Pasteurized Liquid Egg

2.1 Risk Assessment: Negligible

Liquid eggs pasteurized at the farm of origin or in a processing plant or other cooked or pasteurized eggs do not contain live avian influenza virus, represent negligible risk, and can move into market channels by permit if the criteria in Section 2.2 are met. USDA FSIS inspected, pasteurized, or precooked egg products produced within the Control Area may move within or out of the Control Area by permit.

The pasteurized liquid egg risk assessment can be found at the SES website: www.secureeggsupply.com.

2.2 Permit Guidance

- ☐ Traceability information (premises identification (ID), GPS coordinates, or other) is available.
- ☐ Flock production parameters are normal.
- ☐ The following biosecurity steps are in place.

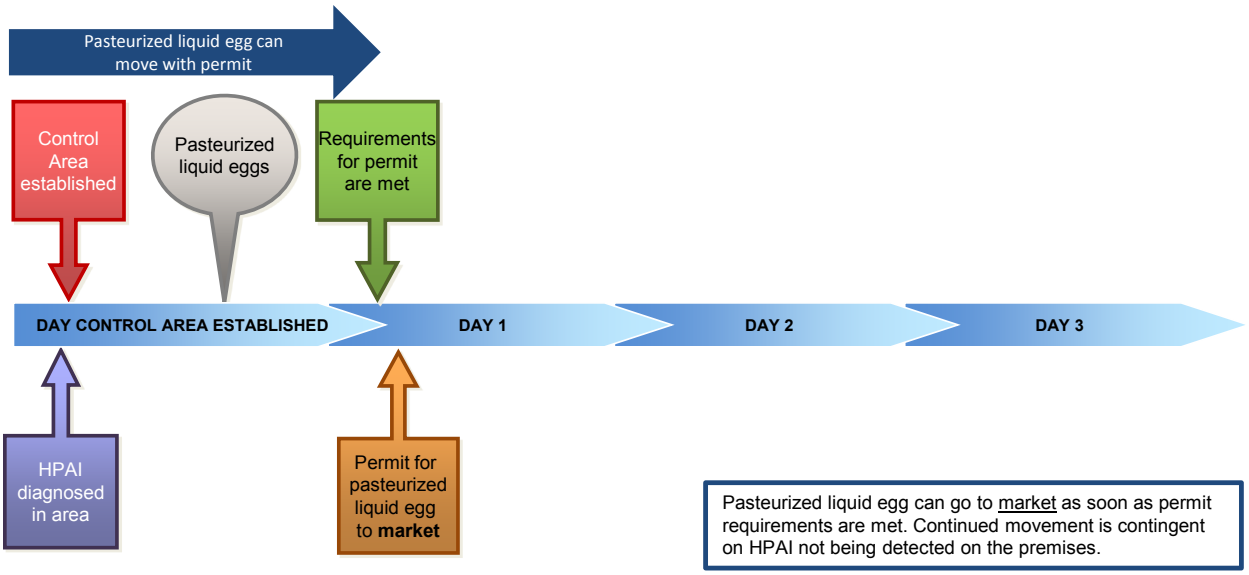
Biosecurity: Truck and Driver Steps

- ✓ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected.
- ✓ The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.
- ✓ The tires and wheel wells must also be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.

If all of the above are true, issue a permit to move pasteurized liquid egg to market.

Figure 2-1 illustrates the permitting of pasteurized liquid egg.

Figure 2-1. Permitting of Pasteurized Liquid Egg



INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG TO MARKET FROM AN ON-FARM PASTEURIZATION FACILITY

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name and 911 address)

to _____(market).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.

I certify that the flock of origin of the pasteurized liquid egg has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

/

Incident Commander	Printed Name and Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the pasteurized liquid egg are within normal range on the date of shipment.

/

Premises Manager	Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The Incident Command (IC) may issue the initial permit if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG TO MARKET FROM AN ON-FARM PASTEURIZATION FACILITY

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT:_____
***xx is premises number, subsequent permits should be renumbered, 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name and 911 address)

to _____(market).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the pasteurized liquid egg are within normal range today.

/

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

Emergency Contact Information

Cell phone Land line E-mail

The Incident Command (IC) may issue the initial permit if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG TO MARKET FROM A PASTEURIZATION FACILITY WITHIN THE CONTROL AREA

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____
***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name and 911 address)

to _____(market).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. . If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.

I certify that this pasteurized liquid egg facility has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

/

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that eggs, from the Control Area, in this shipment of pasteurized liquid egg arrived under permit.

/

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The Incident Command (IC) may issue the initial permit if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless notified by IC to stop movement of product from this facility.

.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG TO MARKET FROM A PASTEURIZATION FACILITY WITHIN THE CONTROL AREA

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, subsequent permits should be renumbered, 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name and 911 address)

to _____(market).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.

I certify that eggs, from the Control Area, in this shipment of pasteurized liquid egg arrived under permit.

_____ / _____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

Emergency Contact Information

_____ _____ _____

Cell phone Land line E-mail

The Incident Command (IC) may issue the initial permit if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless notified by IC to stop movement of product from this facility.

Chapter 3
Non-Pasteurized Liquid Egg

3.1 Risk Assessment: Negligible

Non-pasteurized liquid egg originating from premises where RRT-PCR results are negative for HPAI, moving to premises for pasteurization, represent a negligible risk and may move within or out of the Control Area by permit if the criteria in Section 3.2 are met. Non-pasteurized liquid egg may move in officially USDA FSIS-sealed vehicles from breaking operations within the Control Area to pasteurization plants within or outside the Control Area by permit.

The non-pasteurized liquid egg risk assessment can be found at the SES website: www.secureeggsupply.com.

3.2 Permit Guidance

- ☐ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available.
- ☐ Flock production parameters are normal.
- ☐ The following biosecurity steps are in place.

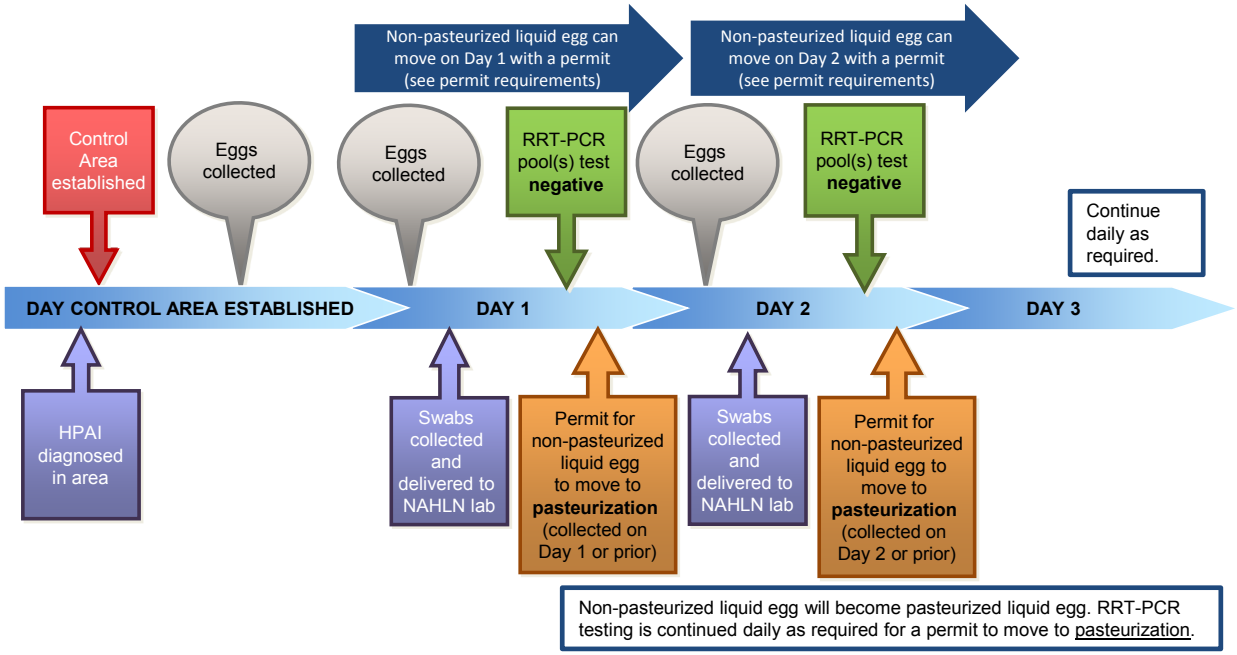
  Biosecurity: Truck and Driver Steps
  - ✓ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected.
  - ✓ The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.
  - ✓ The tires and wheel wells must also be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.

- ☐ The RRT-PCR result is negative for HPAI on the day of movement (one 5-bird pool or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises).

If all of the above are true, issue permit to move non-pasteurized liquid egg to pasteurization.

Figure 3-1 illustrates the permitting of non-pasteurized liquid egg.

Figure 3-1. Permitting of Non-Pasteurized Liquid Egg



Note: NAHLN = National Animal Health Laboratory Network.

INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF NON-PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG TO PASTEURIZATION

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (pasteurization plant).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The truck's tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.

- This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)

Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI: _____ (This permit allows movement of product from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available.)

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.

I certify that the flock of origin of the non-pasteurized liquid egg has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ / _____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the non-pasteurized liquid egg are within normal range on the date of shipment.

_____ / _____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The Incident Command (IC) may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF NON-PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG TO PASTEURIZATION

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____
***xx is premises number, subsequent permits should be numbered 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (pasteurization plant).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The truck's tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.

- This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)

Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI: _____ (This permit allows movement of product from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available.)

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the non-pasteurized liquid egg are within normal range today.

/

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

Emergency Contact Information

Cell phone Land line E-mail

The Incident Command (IC) may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Chapter 4
Washed and Sanitized Shell Eggs

4.1 Risk Assessment (Moving to Premises without Poultry): Negligible

Washed and sanitized—in a 100–200 parts per million (ppm) chlorine solution—shell eggs, from egg farms in an HPAI Control Area where RRT-PCR results are negative for HPAI, that are moving to a premises without poultry and destined for food service, retail marketing, further processing, or for breaking represent a negligible risk and may move within or out of the Control Area by permit if the criteria in Section 4.2 are met.

The washed and sanitized shell eggs risk assessment can be found at the SES website: www.secureeggsupply.com.

4.2 Permit Guidance (Moving to Premises without Poultry)

- ☐ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available.
- ☐ Flock production parameters are normal.
- ☐ The following biosecurity steps are in place.

Biosecurity: Truck and Driver Steps

- ✓ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected.
- ✓ The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.
- ✓ The tires and wheel wells must also be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.

- ☐ Additional product-specific biosecurity steps are in place.

Biosecurity: Product-Specific Steps for Washed and Sanitized Shell Eggs (Moving to Premises without Poultry)

- ✓ The transport vehicle shall be sealed by farm or company personnel under the authorization of the IC.

- ✓ Egg-handling materials used in the transport of eggs to breaking or further processing plants must be destroyed at the final destination or cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures).

☐ The RRT-PCR result is negative for HPAI (one 5-bird pool or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises).

If all of the above are true, issue a permit to move washed and sanitized shell eggs (to premises without poultry) off the farm to a storage or holding area.

☐ The premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.

☐ The epidemiological assessment is complete (farm of origin), and indicates no dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.

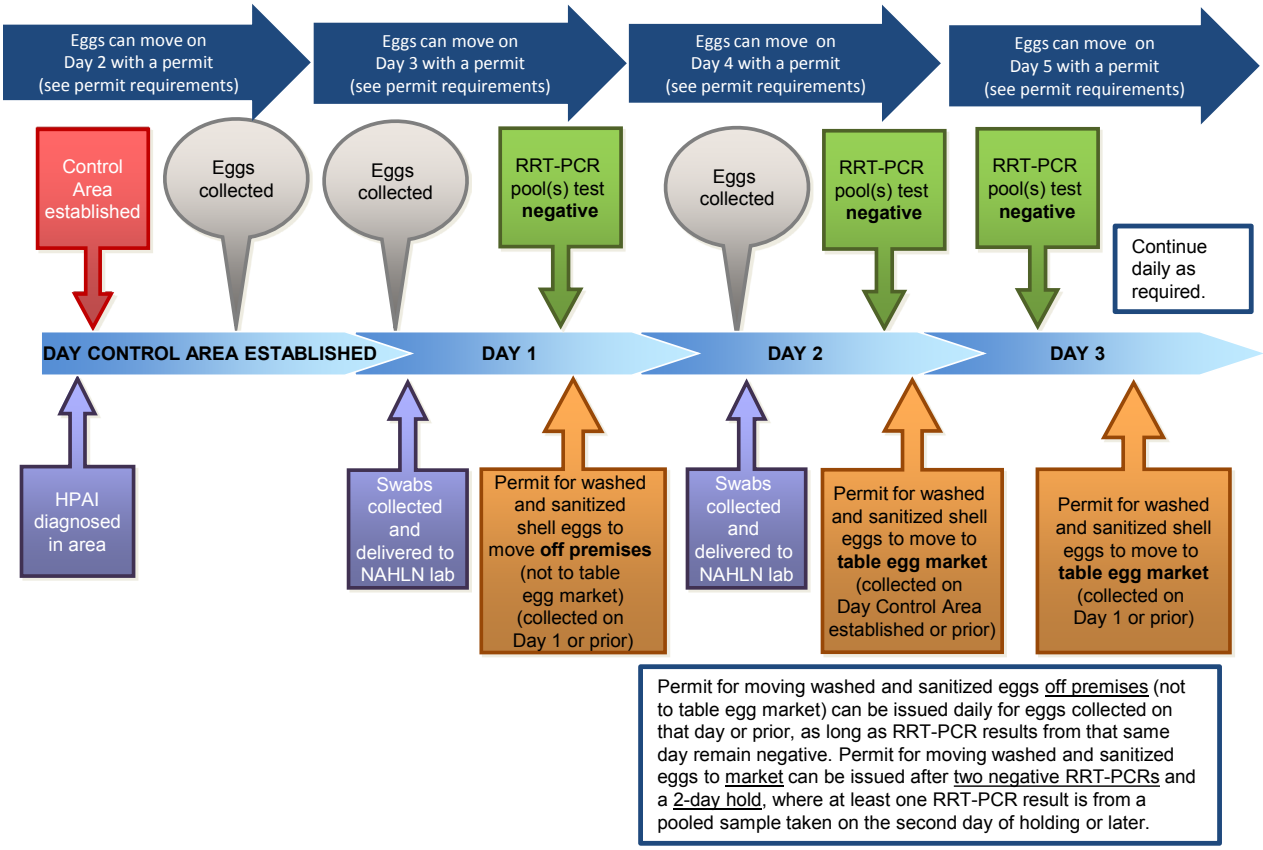
☐ The second RRT-PCR result is negative for HPAI (one 5-bird pool or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises).

If all of the above are true, issue a permit to move washed and sanitized shell eggs to market for eggs collected 2 days earlier.

Daily surveillance consists of one RRT-PCR test for each pooled sample of 5 dead or euthanized sick chickens or 11 dead or euthanized sick chickens per 50 dead chickens from each house on the premises. A minimum of 5 dead chickens or 11 dead chickens from daily mortality or from euthanized sick birds from each house (flock) must be tested each day. To move off premises, a permit for washed and sanitized shell eggs (not to table egg market) can be issued daily for eggs collected on that day or prior, as long as RRT-PCR results from that same day remain negative. To move into market channels for human consumption, two negative RRT-PCR tests AND a 2-day hold are required where at least one RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later.

Figure 4-1 depicts washed and sanitized shell eggs movement with two negative RRT-PCR tests and a 2-day hold.

Figure 4-1. Permitting of Washed and Sanitized Eggs (Moving to Premises without Poultry) to Market with a 2-Day Hold and 2 Negative RRT-PCR Tests



INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY (OTHER THAN DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____
***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises without poultry).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Transport vehicle must be sealed by premises or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC).
  SEAL #:_____
- This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises of origin. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)

Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI:_____ (This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available.)

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.

I certify that the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ / _____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal range today.

_____ / _____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY (OTHER THAN DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____
***xx is premises number, subsequent permits should be renumbered, 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises without poultry).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.

- Transport vehicle must be sealed by premises or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC). **SEAL #:_____**

- This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises of origin. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)

Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI:_____ (This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available.)

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal range today.

_____ / _____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

Emergency Contact Information

_____ _____ _____

Cell phone Land line E-mail

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY (DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____
***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises without poultry).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.

- Transport vehicle must be sealed by premises or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC).
  SEAL #:_____

- This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises of origin. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)

- Only eggs stored for 2 days from the date of production are eligible to move to market.

Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI: _____ (This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available.)

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.

I certify that the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ / _____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal range today.

_____ / _____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY (DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____
***xx is premises number, subsequent permits should be renumbered, 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises without poultry).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Transport vehicle must be sealed by premises or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC). **SEAL #:_____**
- This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises of origin. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)
- Only eggs stored for 2 days from the date of production are eligible to move.

Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI:_____ (This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available.)

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal range today.

_____ / _____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

Emergency Contact Information

_____ _____ _____

Cell phone Land line E-mail

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

4.3 Risk Assessment for Washed and Sanitized Shell Eggs (Moving to Premises with Poultry): Low

Whole shell eggs—washed and sanitized in a 100–200 ppm chlorine solution—from egg farms in an HPAI Control Area where RRT-PCR results are negative for HPAI that are moving to premises with poultry represent a low risk and may move within or out of the Control Area by permit if the criteria in Section 4.4 are met.

The washed and sanitized shell eggs risk assessment can be found at the Secure Egg Supply website: http://secureeggsupply.com.

4.4 Permit Guidance for Washed and Sanitized Shell Eggs (Moving to Premises with Poultry)

- ☐ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available.
- ☐ Flock production parameters are normal.
- ☐ The following biosecurity steps are in place.

Biosecurity: Truck and Driver Steps

- ✓ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected.
- ✓ The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.
- ✓ The tires and wheel wells must also be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.

- ☐ The additional product-specific biosecurity steps are in place.

Biosecurity: Product-Specific Steps for Washed and Sanitized Shell Eggs (Moving to Premises with Poultry)

- ✓ The transport vehicle shall be sealed by farm or company personnel under the authorization of the IC.
- ✓ Egg-handling materials used in the transport of eggs to breaking or further processing plants must be either (1) destroyed at the final destination or (2) cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures) and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises.

- ☐ The RRT-PCR result is negative for HPAI (one 5-bird pool or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises).

If all of the above are true, issue a permit to move washed and sanitized shell eggs (moving to premises with poultry) off farm to a storage or holding area.

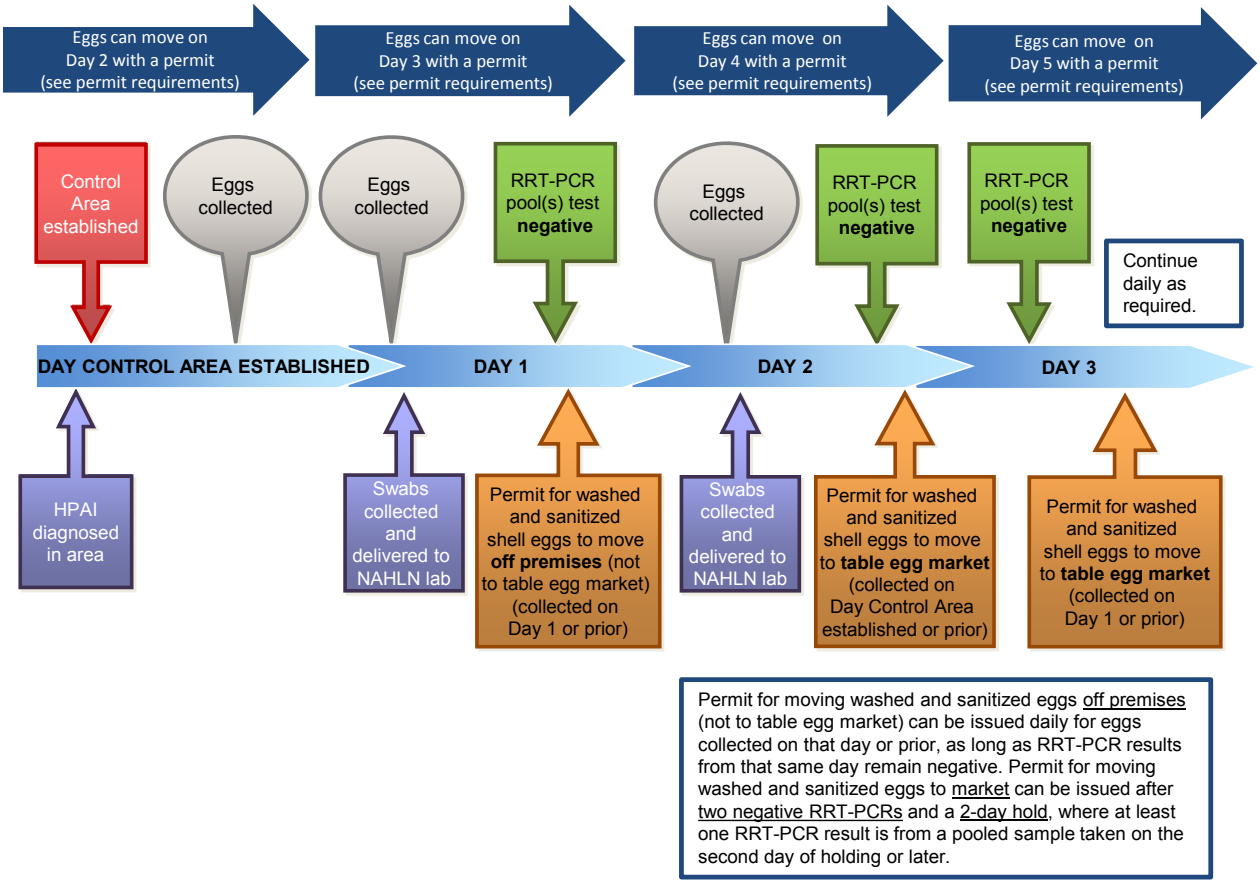
- ☐ The premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and Federal officials.
- ☐ The epidemiological assessment is complete (farm of origin), and indicates no dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.
- ☐ The second RRT-PCR test is negative for HPAI (one 5-bird pool or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises).

If all of the above are true, issue a permit to move washed and sanitized shell eggs to market for eggs collected 2 days earlier.

Daily surveillance consists of one RRT-PCR test for each pooled sample of 5 dead or euthanized sick chickens or 11 dead or euthanized sick chickens per 50 dead chickens from each house on the premises. A minimum of 5 dead chickens or 11 dead chickens from daily mortality or from euthanized sick birds from each house (flock) must be tested each day. To move off premises a permit for washed and sanitized shell eggs (not to table egg market) can be issued daily for eggs collected on that day or prior, as long as RRT-PCR results from that same day remain negative. To move into market channels for human consumption, two negative RRT-PCR tests AND a 2-day hold is required, where at least one RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later.

Figure 4-2 depicts washed and sanitized shell eggs movement with two negative RRT-PCR tests and a 2-day hold (same as Figure 4-1).

Figure 4-2. Permitting of Washed and Sanitized Eggs (Moving to Premises with Poultry) to Market with a 2-Day Hold and 2 Negative RRT-PCR Tests



INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITH POULTRY (OTHER THAN DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____
***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises with poultry).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.

- Transport vehicle must be sealed by premises or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC).
  SEAL #:_____

- Egg-handling material used to transport eggs to breaking or further processing plants must be destroyed at the final destination or cleaned, sanitized (following accepted procedures), and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises.

- This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises of origin. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)

Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI:_____ (This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available.)

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.

I certify that the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ / _____ _____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal range today.

_____ / _____ _____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITH POULTRY (OTHER THAN DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____
***xx is premises number, subsequent permits should be renumbered, 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises with poultry).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.

- Transport vehicle must be sealed by farm or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC).
  SEAL #:_____

- Egg-handling material used to transport eggs to breaking or further processing plants must be destroyed at the final destination or cleaned, sanitized (following accepted procedures) and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises.

- This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises of origin. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)

Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI: _____ (This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available.)

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal range today.

_____ / _____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

Emergency Contact Information

_____ _____ _____

Cell phone Land line E-mail

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITH POULTRY (DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____
***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises with poultry).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Transport vehicle must be sealed by premises or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC). **SEAL #:_____**
- Egg-handling material used to transport eggs to breaking or further processing plants must be destroyed at the final destination or cleaned, sanitized (following accepted procedures) and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises.
- This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises of origin. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)
- Only eggs stored for 2 days from the date of production are eligible to move to market.

Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI:_____ (This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available.)

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.

I certify that the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ / _____
Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal range today.

_____ / _____
Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITH POULTRY (DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____
***xx is premises number, subsequent permits should be renumbered, 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises with poultry).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.

- Transport vehicle must be sealed by farm or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC).
  SEAL #:_____

- Egg-handling material used to transport eggs to breaking or further processing plants must be destroyed at the final destination or cleaned, sanitized (following accepted procedures) and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises.

- This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises of origin. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)

- Only eggs stored for 2 days from the date of production are eligible to move to market.

Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI:_____ (This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available.)

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal range today.

_____ / _____

Premises Manager | Printed Name and Signature | Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

Emergency Contact Information

_____ _____ _____

Cell phone | Land line | E-mail

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Chapter 5
Nest Run Shell Eggs

5.1 Risk Assessment: Low

Nest run shell eggs (not washed and sanitized) from egg farms in an HPAI Control Area where RRT-PCR results are negative for HPAI that are moving to premises without poultry represent a low risk and may move within or out of the Control Area by permit if the criteria in Section 5.2 are met.

The nest run shell eggs risk assessment can be found at the Secure Egg Supply website: www.secureeggsupply.com.

5.2 Permit Guidance

- ☐ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available.
- ☐ Flock production parameters are normal.
- ☐ The following biosecurity steps are in place.

Biosecurity: Truck & Driver Steps

- ✓ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected.
- ✓ The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.
- ✓ The tires and wheel wells must also be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.

- ☐ The additional product-specific biosecurity steps are in place.

Biosecurity: Product-Specific Steps for Nest Run Shell Eggs

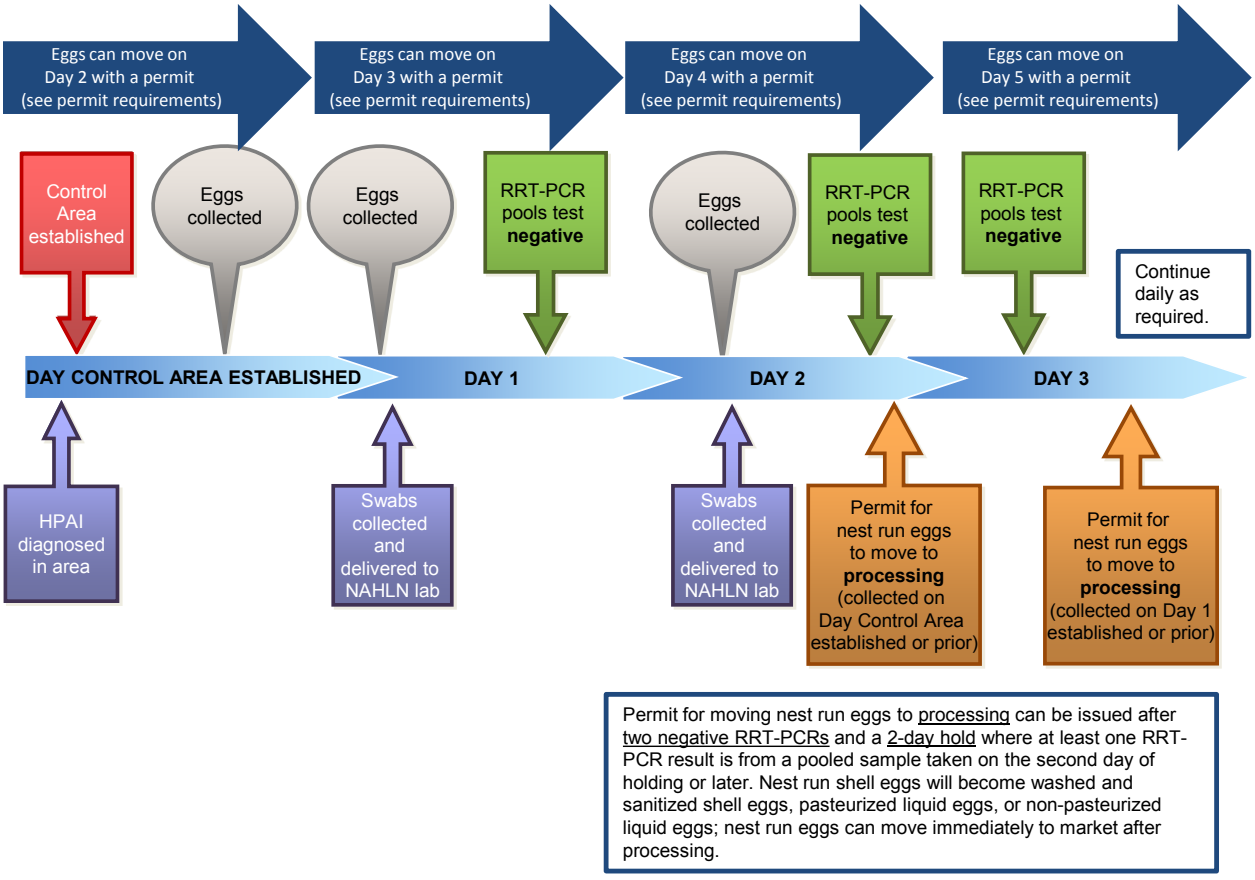
- ✓ Must be moved directly and only to a premises without poultry for washing and sanitizing, breaking, or for further processing.
- ✓ The transport vehicle shall be sealed by farm or company personnel under the authorization of the IC.
- ✓ Egg-handling materials must be destroyed at the destination plant or cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures).
- ✓ Egg-handling materials can be returned to the premises of origin after at least 24 hours have elapsed since these materials were moved from the farm and without contacting materials going to other premises.
- ✓ New paper or fiber flats must be used for hand gathered eggs.

- ☐ The premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- ☐ The epidemiological assessment is complete (farm of origin) and indicates no dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.
- ☐ Two RRT-PCR results are negative for HPAI, where at least one RRT-PCR is from a pooled sample on the second day of holding or later.

If all of the above are true, issue a permit to move nest run shell eggs off the farm to processing after two negative RRT-PCRs and a 2-day hold, where at least one RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later.

Figure 5-1 illustrates the permitting of nest run shell eggs.

Figure 5-1. Permitting of Nest Run Shell Eggs



INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF NEST RUN EGGS TO MOVE TO OFF-FARM LOCATION (WITHOUT POULTRY) FOR WASHING AND SANITIZING, BREAKING, OR PROCESSING

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (off-site location for washing and sanitizing, breaking, or processing).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- The eggs must be moved directly and only to a premises without poultry for washing and sanitizing, breaking, or for processing.
- Transport vehicle must be sealed by premises or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC). **SEAL #:**_____
- Egg-handling materials must be destroyed at the destination plant or cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures).
- Egg-handling materials can be returned to the premises of origin after at least 24 hours have elapsed since these materials were moved from the farm and without contacting materials going to other premises.
- New paper or fiber flats must be used for hand gathered eggs.
- This permit is only valid if accompanied by two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) tests for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)
- If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move nest run eggs to processing after two negative RRT-PCRs and a 2-day hold, **where at least 1 RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later.**

Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI: _____ (This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available).

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the two current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock are attached.

I certify that the flock of origin of the nest run eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ / _____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the nest run eggs are within normal range on the date of shipment.

_____ / _____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF NEST RUN EGGS TO MOVE TO OFF-FARM LOCATION (WITHOUT POULTRY) FOR WASHING AND SANITIZING, BREAKING OR PROCESSING

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (off-site location for washing and sanitizing, breaking, or processing).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- The eggs must be moved directly and only to a premises without poultry for washing and sanitizing, breaking, or for processing.
- Transport vehicle must be sealed by premises or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC). **SEAL #:_____**
- Egg-handling materials must be destroyed at the destination plant or cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures).
- Egg-handling materials can be returned to the premises of origin after at least 24 hours have elapsed since these materials were moved from the farm and without contacting materials going to other premises.
- New paper or fiber flats must be used for hand gathered eggs.
- This permit is only valid if accompanied by two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) tests for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)
- If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move nest run eggs to processing after two negative RRT-PCRs and a 2-day hold, **where at least 1 RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later.**

Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI: _____
(This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available.)

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the two current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock are attached.

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the nest run eggs are within normal range on the date of shipment.

_____ / _____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

Emergency Contact Information

_____ _____ _____

Cell phone Land line E-mail

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Chapter 6
Layer Hatching Eggs

6.1 Risk Assessment: Low

Layer hatching eggs from source flocks where RRT-PCR results are negative for HPAI represent a low risk and may move to hatcheries within or out of the Control Area by permit if the criteria in Section 6.2 are met.

The hatching eggs risk assessment can be found at the SES website: www.secureeggsupply.com.

6.2 Permit Guidance

- ☐ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available.
- ☐ Flock production parameters are normal.
- ☐ The following biosecurity steps are in place.

Biosecurity: Truck & Driver Steps

- ✓ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected.
- ✓ The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.
- ✓ The tires and wheel wells must also be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.

- ☐ The additional product-specific biosecurity steps are in place.

Biosecurity: Product-Specific Steps for Layer Hatching Eggs

- ✓ The layer hatching eggs must be moved directly and only to a hatchery or a processing facility without poultry for breaking and further processing.
- ✓ The transport vehicle shall be sealed by farm or company personnel under the authorization of the IC.
- ✓ The layer hatching eggs must be packed in either new disposable materials or plastic materials that were previously cleaned and disinfected at the hatchery.
- ✓ Egg-handling materials can be returned to the premises of origin after at least 24 hours have elapsed since these materials were moved from the farm and without contacting materials going to other premises.
- ✓ New paper or fiber flats must be used for hand gathered eggs.

- ✓ The layer hatching eggs must be sanitized with an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered disinfectant for avian influenza virus according to the manufacturer label directions for application on layer hatching eggs or by formaldehyde fumigation immediately after collection.
- ✓ Hatchery loading docks, connecting passages, and receiving storage areas are to be cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant after receiving hatching eggs.
- ✓ The transfer of hatching eggs into setters and movements of unwashed materials originating from the breeder flock must be conducted after the hatching or chick processing operations on the same day.
- ✓ Egg contents leaked onto hatchery floors must be cleaned and disinfected according to hatchery standard operating procedure (SOP).
- ✓ Employees must wash their hands with soap or apply a hand sanitizer before entering the hatcher room or chick processing room.
- ✓ Employees must take precautions to prevent the transfer of microbial contamination into the chick processing room via shoes.
- ✓ SAHO of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.

☐ The premises (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and Federal officials.

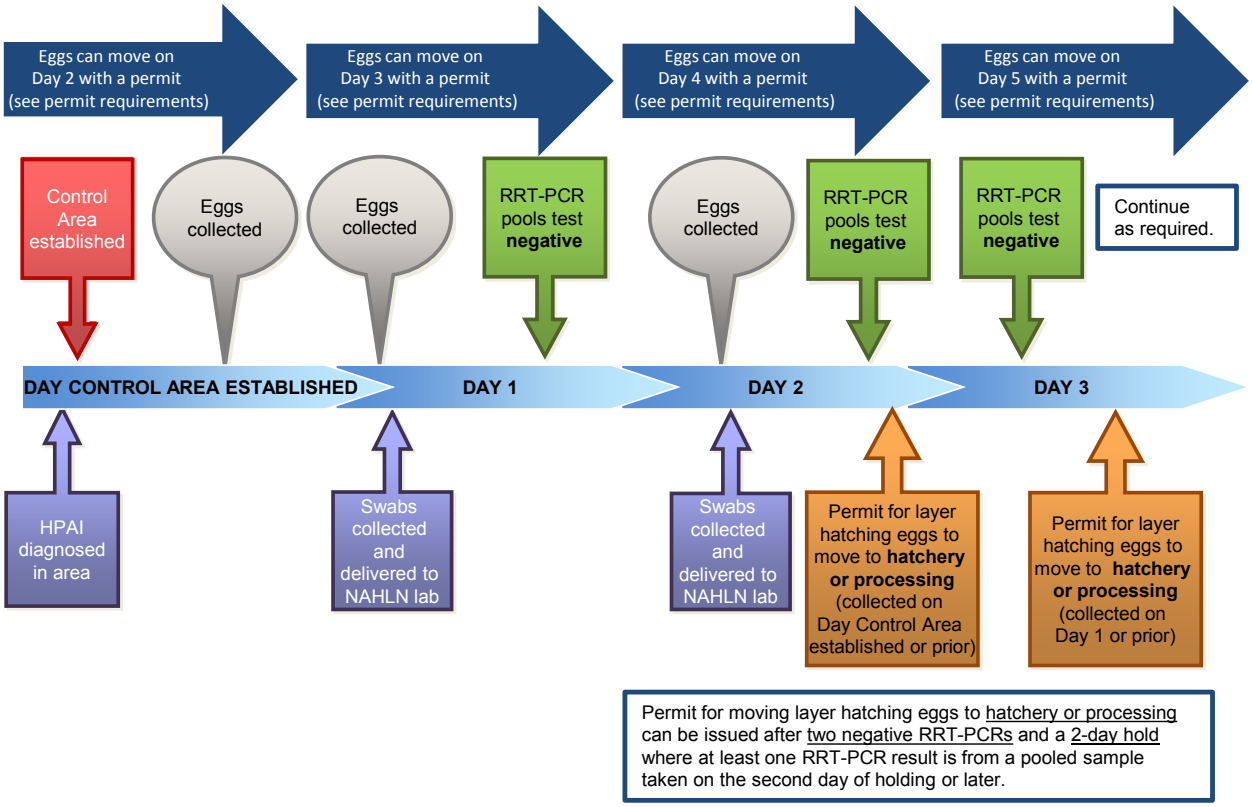
☐ The epidemiological assessment is complete (farm of origin), and indicates no dangerous contact with Infected Premises.

☐ Two negative RRT-PCR results for HPAI (one 5-bird pool or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises).

If all the above are true, issue a permit to move layer hatching eggs off the premises to a hatchery or processing after two negative RRT-PCRs and a 2-day hold, where at least one RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later.

Figure 6-1 illustrates movement of layer hatching eggs.

Figure 6-1. Permitting of Layer Hatching Eggs



PERMIT FOR LAYER HATCHING EGGS TO MOVE TO HATCHERY OR PROCESSING PLANT

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (hatchery or processing).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Must be moved directly and only to a hatchery or a processing facility without poultry for breaking and further processing.
- Transport vehicle shall be sealed by premises or company personnel under the authorization of Incident Command (IC).
  SEAL #:_____
- The layer hatching eggs must be packed in either new disposable materials or plastic materials that were previously cleaned and disinfected at the hatchery.
- Egg-handling materials can be returned to the premises of origin after at least 24 hours have elapsed since these materials were moved from the farm and without contacting materials going to other premises.
- New paper or fiber flats must be used for hand gathered eggs.
- The layer hatching eggs must be sanitized with an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered disinfectant for avian influenza virus according to the manufacturer label directions for application on layer hatching eggs or by formaldehyde fumigation immediately after collection.
- Hatchery loading docks, connecting passages, and receiving storage areas are cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant after receiving layer hatching eggs.
- The transfer of hatching eggs into setters and movements of unwashed materials originating from the breeder flock must be conducted after the hatching or chick processing operations on the same day.
- Egg contents leaked onto hatchery floors must be cleaned and disinfected according to hatchery standard operating procedure.
- Employees must wash their hands with soap or apply a hand sanitizer before entering the hatcher room or chick processing room. Employees must take precautions to prevent the transfer of microbial contamination into the chick processing room via shoes.
- The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.
- If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move layer hatching eggs to the hatchery or processing plant after two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCRs) and a 2-day hold, **where at least one RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample (5-bird pool or 11-bird pool per 50 dead birds) taken on the second day of holding or later.** (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)

Date of current negative RRT-PCR tests for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI): _____
(This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available).

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the two current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock are attached.

I certify that the flock of origin of the layer hatching eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____/_____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the layer hatching eggs are within normal range on the date of shipment.

_____/_____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR LAYER HATCHING EGGS TO MOVE TO HATCHERY OR PROCESSING PLANT

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (hatchery or processing).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Must be moved directly and only to a hatchery or a processing facility without poultry for breaking and further processing.
- Transport vehicle shall be sealed by premises or company personnel under the authorization of Incident Command (IC).
  SEAL #:_____
- The layer hatching eggs must be packed in either new disposable materials or plastic materials that were previously cleaned and disinfected at the hatchery.
- Egg-handling materials can be returned to the premises of origin after at least 24 hours have elapsed since these materials were moved from the farm and without contacting materials going to other premises.
- New paper or fiber flats must be used for hand gathered eggs.
- The layer hatching eggs must be sanitized with an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered disinfectant for avian influenza virus according to the manufacturer label directions for application on layer hatching eggs or by formaldehyde fumigation immediately after collection.
- Hatchery loading docks, connecting passages, and receiving storage areas are cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant after receiving layer hatching eggs.
- The transfer of hatching eggs into setters and movements of unwashed materials originating from the breeder flock must be conducted after the hatching or chick processing operations on the same day.
- Egg contents leaked onto hatchery floors must be cleaned and disinfected according to hatchery standard operating procedure.
- Employees must wash their hands with soap or apply a hand sanitizer before entering the hatcher room or chick processing room. Employees must take precautions to prevent the transfer of microbial contamination into the chick processing room via shoes.
- The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.
- If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move layer hatching eggs to the hatchery or processing plant after two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCRs) and a 2-day hold, **where at least one RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample (5-bird pool or 11-bird pool per 50 dead birds) taken on the second day of holding or later.** (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)

Date of current negative RRT-PCR tests for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI): _____
(This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available).

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the two current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock are attached.

I certify that the flock of origin of the layer hatching eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ /_____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the layer hatching eggs are within normal range on the date of shipment.

_____ /_____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Chapter 7
Layer Day-Old Chicks

7.1 Risk Assessment: Low

Layer day-old chicks are newly hatched chicks that are moved from the hatchery within a couple of days after hatching. Once the Control Area is established, eggs to be hatched from flocks inside the Control Area must come from flocks with negative RRT-PCR results. Layer day-old chicks represent a low risk and may be moved by permit to pullet premises within or out of the Control Area if the criteria in Section 7.2 are met.

The layer day-old chicks risk assessment can be found at the SES website: www.secureeggsupply.com.

7.2 Permit Guidance

- ☐ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available.
- ☐ Flock production parameters are normal.
- ☐ The following biosecurity steps are in place.

  Biosecurity: Truck & Driver Steps
  - ✓ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected.
  - ✓ The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.
  - ✓ The tires and wheel wells must also be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.
- ☐ The additional product-specific biosecurity steps are in place.

  Biosecurity: Product-Specific Steps for Layer Day-Old Chicks
  - ✓ When the Control Area is first established, sanitize hatching eggs and handling materials from the Control Area if present in the hatchery egg storage room with an EPA registered disinfectant according to the manufacturer's label directions or by the National Poultry Improvement Plan guidelines.
  - ✓ When the Control Area is first established, if hatching eggs from breeder flocks in the Control Area are present in the hatchery, the hatchery

connecting passages and receiving storage areas should be cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant.

- ✓ The hatchery product specific biosecurity steps from the hatching egg risk assessment should be followed for subsequent hatchery operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- ✓ Place the chicks in new cardboard boxes or plastic boxes that have been cleaned and disinfected.
- ✓ The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per IC requirements.
- ✓ The truck driver must wear protective coveralls, boots, gloves and head cover when outside the cab and removes them immediately before reentering the cab. The driver should not enter the pullet house.
- ✓ Return the truck directly to the hatchery by the same route through the Control Area, avoiding known Infected Premises by the most distance possible.
- ✓ A shower and a change of clothes are required of the driver before entering the hatchery after returning from a pullet farm.
- ✓ Reusable chick-handling materials moved from a pullet farm are cleaned and disinfected according to the C&D Guidelines before being returned to the hatchery.
- ✓ The driver does not pick up another shipment of layer day-old chicks on the same day when he/she delivers used chick-handling materials to the hatchery from a pullet farm.
- ✓ Work flow practices are implemented at the hatchery to prevent cleaned and disinfected chick-handling materials from being moved across areas that are not cleaned and disinfected after movement of hatching egg-handling materials.
- ✓ The SAHO of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.

- ☐ Hatchery biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and Federal officials.
- ☐ The hatchery does not have other poultry on the premises except for layer day-old chicks hatched onsite and held for one or two days before shipping.
- ☐ The epidemiological assessment is complete (farm of origin), and indicates no dangerous contact with Infected Premises.
- ☐ Layer day-old chicks will be placed in a 21-day quarantine at destination pullet premises.
- ☐ When the Control Area is initially established there may be eggs in the hatchery egg room from flocks in the Control Area; two 5-bird pools or 11-bird pools from those flocks should be immediately tested by RRT-PCR and found negative before permits are issued to reduce the risk of layer day-old

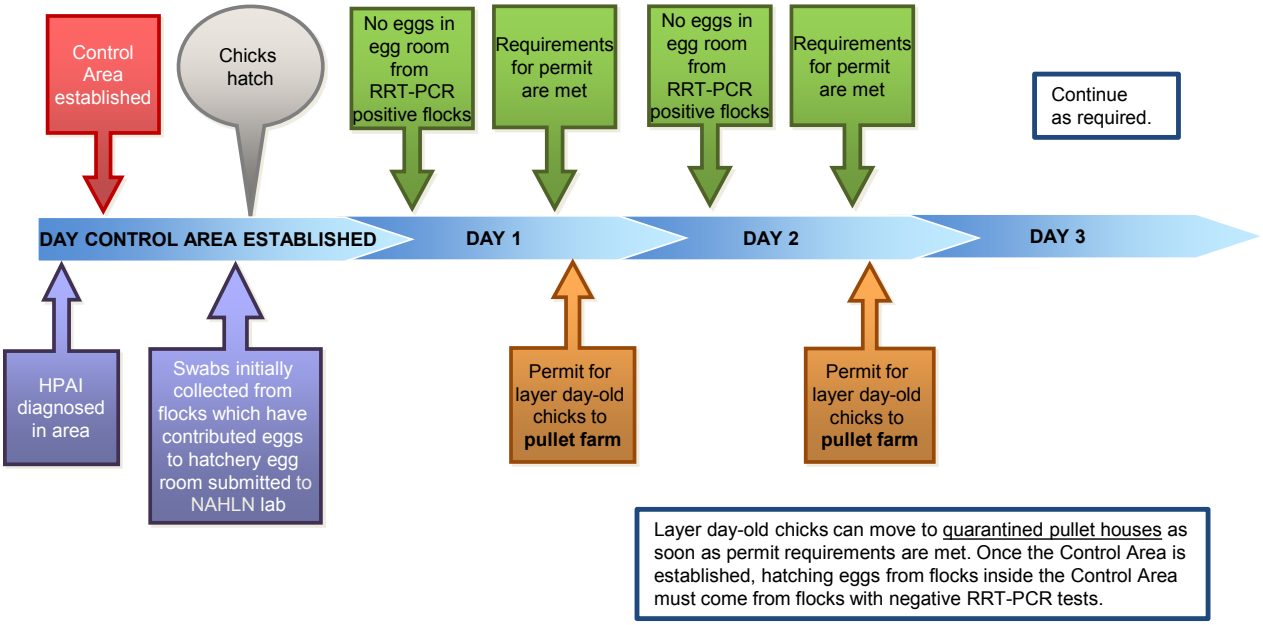
chicks infected via cross contamination from layer hatching eggs being moved off the premises.

- Subsequent movements of layer hatching eggs from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Hatching Egg Product Summary.

If all the above are true, issue a permit to move layer day-old chicks off the hatchery to pullet premises within or out of the Control Area.

Figure 7-1 illustrates movement of layer day-old chicks.

Figure 7-1. Permitting of Layer Day-Old Chicks



PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF LAYER DAY-OLD CHICKS TO MOVE TO PULLET FARM

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name and 911 address)

to _____ (premises name).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- When the Control Area is first established, sanitize layer hatching eggs and handling materials from the Control Area if present in the hatchery egg storage room with an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered disinfectant according to the manufacturer's label directions or by the National Poultry Improvement Plan guidelines.
- When the Control Area is first established, if hatching eggs from breeder flocks in the Control Area are present in the hatchery, the hatchery connecting passages and receiving storage areas should be cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant.
- The hatchery product specific biosecurity steps from the hatching egg risk assessment should be followed for subsequent hatchery operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- Place the chicks in new cardboard boxes or plastic boxes that have been cleaned and disinfected.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements.
- The truck driver wears protective coveralls, boots, gloves, and head cover when outside the cab and removes them immediately before reentering the cab. The driver should not enter the pullet house.
- Return the truck directly to the hatchery by the same route through the Control Area, avoiding known Infected Premises by the most distance possible.
- Driver required to shower and change clothes before entering the hatchery after returning from a pullet farm.
- Reusable chick-handling materials moved from a pullet farm are cleaned and disinfected according to the Cleaning and Disinfection Guidelines before being returned to the hatchery.
- The driver does not pick up another shipment of layer day-old chicks on the same day when he/she delivers used chick-handling materials to the hatchery from a pullet farm.
- Work flow practices are implemented at the hatchery to prevent cleaned and disinfected chick-handling materials from being moved across areas that are not cleaned and disinfected after movement of hatching egg-handling materials.
- The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.
- Hatchery biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials, and hatchery does not have other poultry on premises except for layer day-old chicks hatched onsite and held for one or two days before shipping.
- Layer day-old chicks will be placed in a 21-day quarantine at destination pullet premises.
- When the Control Area is initially established there may be eggs in the hatchery egg room from flocks in the Control Area; two 5-bird pools or 11-bird pools from those flocks should be immediately tested by real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) and found negative (monitored) before permits are issued to reduce the risk of layer day-old chicks infected via cross contamination from hatching eggs being moved off the premises. Subsequent movements of hatching eggs from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Hatching Egg Product Summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move layer day-old chicks off the hatchery to pullet premises within or out of the Control Area.**

I certify that the hatchery of origin of the layer day-old chicks has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ /

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the all hatching eggs originating from the Control Area coming into the hatchery after the Control Area was established come from monitored breeder flocks.

_____ /

Hatchery Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the hatchery manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF LAYER DAY-OLD CHICKS TO MOVE TO PULLET FARM

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____(premises name).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- When the Control Area is first established, sanitize layer hatching eggs and handling materials from the Control Area if present in the hatchery egg storage room, with an EPA registered disinfectant according to the manufacturer's label directions or by the National Poultry Improvement Plan guidelines.
- When the Control Area is first established, if hatching eggs from breeder flocks in the Control Area are present in the hatchery, the hatchery connecting passages and receiving storage areas should be cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant.
- The hatchery product specific biosecurity steps from the hatching egg risk assessment should be followed for subsequent hatchery operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- Place the chicks in new cardboard boxes or plastic boxes that have been cleaned and disinfected.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements.
- The truck driver wears protective coveralls, boots, gloves and head cover when outside the cab and removes them immediately before reentering the cab. The driver should not enter the pullet house.
- Return the truck directly to the hatchery by the same route through the Control Area, avoiding known Infected Premises by the most distance possible.
- Driver required to shower and change clothes before entering the hatchery after returning from a pullet farm.
- Reusable chick-handling materials moved from a pullet farm are cleaned and disinfected according to the Cleaning and Disinfection Guidelines before being returned to the hatchery.
- The driver does not pick up another shipment of layer day-old chicks on the same day when he/she delivers used chick-handling materials to the hatchery from a pullet farm.
- Work flow practices are implemented at the hatchery to prevent cleaned and disinfected chick-handling materials from being moved across areas that are not cleaned and disinfected after movement of hatching egg-handling materials.
- The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.
- Hatchery biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials, and hatchery does not have other poultry on premises except for layer day-old chicks hatched onsite and held for one or two days before shipping.
- Layer day-old chicks will be placed in a 21 day quarantine at destination pullet premises.
- When the Control Area is initially established there may be eggs in the hatchery egg room from flocks in the Control Area; two 5-bird pools or 11-bird pools from those flocks should be immediately tested by RRT-PCR and found negative (monitored) before permits are issued to reduce the risk of layer day-old chicks infected via cross contamination from hatching eggs being moved off the premises. Subsequent movements of hatching eggs from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Hatching Egg Product Summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move layer day-old chicks off the hatchery to pullet premises within or out of the Control Area.**

I certify that the hatchery of origin of the layer day-old chicks has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

/

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the all hatching eggs originating from the Control Area coming into the hatchery after the Control Area was established come from monitored breeder flocks.

/

Hatchery Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the hatchery manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Chapter 8
Shells and Inedible Egg Product

8.1 Risk Assessment for Dry Eggshells: Negligible

Dry eggshells are eggshells dried in specialized equipment such as a rotary or belt dryer to a moisture content of approximately 4 percent; dry eggshells moving to a poultry feed mill represent a negligible risk and may move within or out of the Control Area by permit if the criteria in Section 8.2 are met.

The shells and inedible egg product risk assessment can be found at the SES website: http://secureeggsupply.com.

8.2 Permit Guidance for Dry Eggshells

- ☐ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available.
- ☐ Flock production parameters are normal.
- ☐ The following biosecurity steps are in place.

  Biosecurity: Truck & Driver Steps

  - ✓ If there are poultry on the premises, the Incident Commander may require the exterior of the transport vehicle be cleaned and disinfected depending on onsite factors.
  - ✓ The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.
  - ✓ The tires and wheel wells (of the truck hauling dry eggshells) must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises of origin within the Control Area.

- ☐ The additional product-specific biosecurity steps are in place.

  Biosecurity: Product-Specific Steps for Dry Eggshells

  - ✓ Dry eggshells are wet eggshells that have been treated with a drying process that reduces moisture content of incoming wet eggshells to 4 percent, or lower, with an exhaust air temperature greater than 200°F.

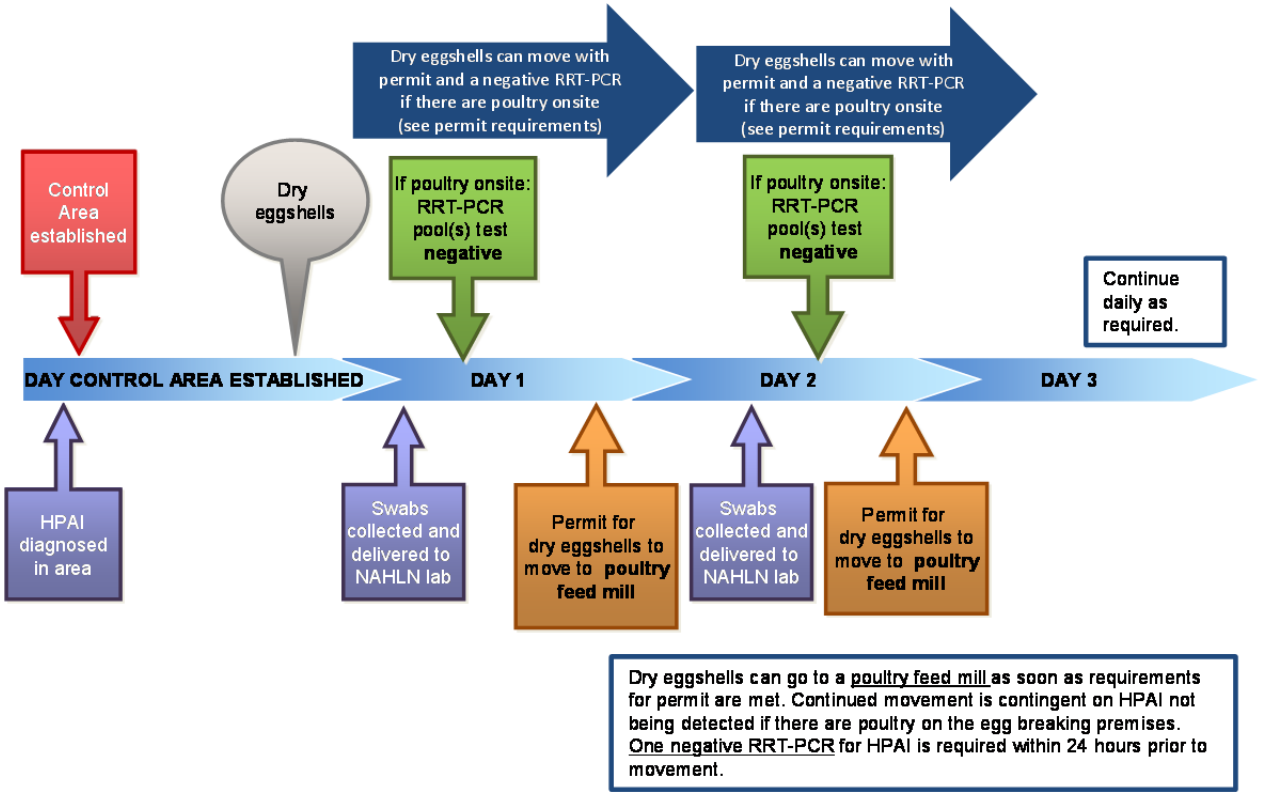
- ☐ The premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and Federal officials.

- ☐ The epidemiological assessment is complete (farm of origin) and indicates no dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.
- ☐ *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* One negative RRT-PCR for HPAI within 24 hours prior to movement.

If all of the above are true, issue a permit to move dry eggshells to a poultry feed mill.

Figure 8-1 illustrates the permitting of dry eggshells.

Figure 8-1. Permitting of Dry Eggshells to Poultry Feed Mill



8.3 Risk Assessment for Inedible Egg Product: Negligible to Low

Inedible egg product (INEP) is dried, frozen, or liquid egg product that is unfit for human consumption. The risk of movement of liquid INEP from a premises without poultry to a landfill or in tankers to a pasteurization facility is negligible and INEP may move within or out of the Control Area by permit if the criteria in Section 8.4 are met.

The risk of movement of liquid INEP from a premises with poultry is *low* when destined for a pasteurization facility and *negligible* when destined for a landfill.

INEP may move out of the Control Area by permit if the criteria in Section 8.5 and Section 8.6 are met.

INEP may be generated from: inedible and loss eggs, recovery of liquid from the eggshells after egg breaking, recovery of liquids from the processing lines and equipment between production runs and other sources of eggs that are unfit for human consumption.

The shells and INEP risk assessment can be found at the SES website: http://secureeggsupply.com.

8.4 Permit Guidance for INEP from a Premises without Poultry to Pasteurization or Landfill

- ☐ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available
- ☐ The following biosecurity steps are in place.

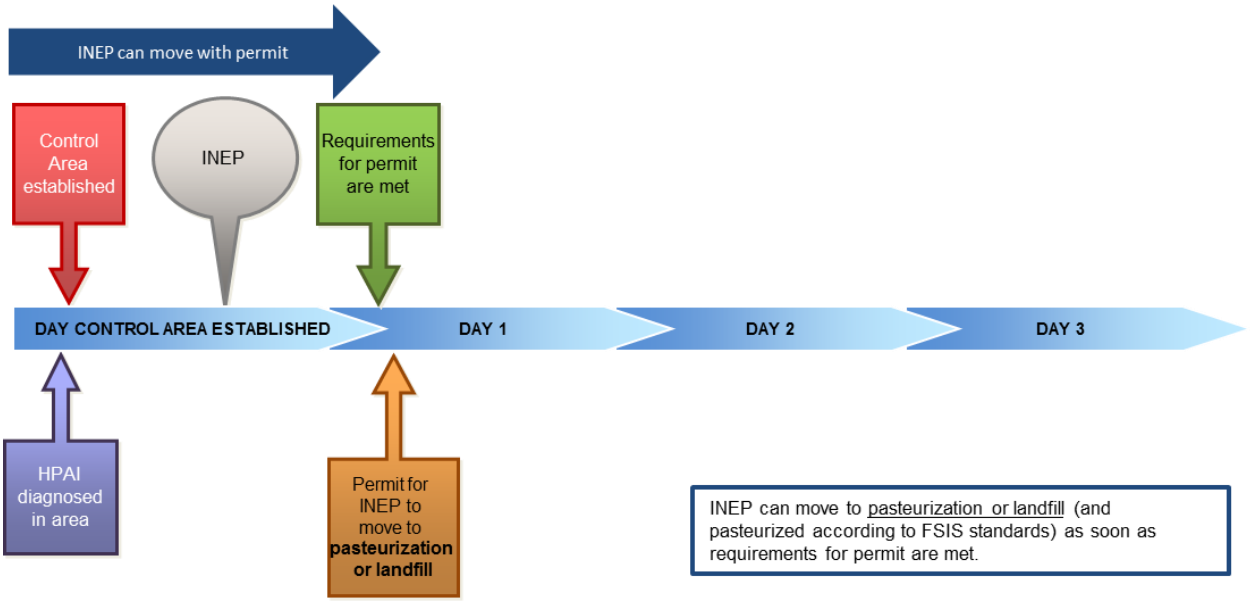
Biosecurity: Truck & Driver Steps

- ✓ The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.
- ✓ The tires and wheel wells (of the truck hauling INEP) must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises of origin within the Control Area.

- ☐ The premises' of origin (stand-alone processing plant) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and Federal officials.
- ☐ The epidemiological assessment is complete (premises of origin) and indicates no dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.

If all of the above are true, issue a permit to move INEP to pasteurization or landfill.

Figure 8-2. Permitting of INEP (from Premises without Poultry) to Pasteurization or Landfill



8.5 Permit Guidance for INEP From a Premises with Poultry to Pasteurization

- ☐ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available.
- ☐ Flock production parameters are normal.
- ☐ The following biosecurity steps are in place.

Biosecurity: Truck & Driver Steps

- ✓ The exterior of the vehicle moving INEP is cleaned and disinfected before entering the destination premises.
- ✓ If the tanker is destined to a premises with poultry after delivering INEP, then the interior and exterior of the vehicle is cleaned and disinfected.
- ✓ The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.
- ✓ The tires and wheel wells (of the truck hauling INEP) must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises of origin within the Control Area.

- ☐ The additional product-specific biosecurity steps are in place.

Biosecurity: Product-Specific Steps for INEP to Pasteurization

- ✓ INEP can only move to a plant where it is pasteurized according to the USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service standards for inactivating

Salmonella in whole egg, or whole egg blends, depending on the percent of non-egg ingredients as described in 9 CFR 90.570.

✓ If carboys are used in the transport of INEP they must be
1) destroyed at the final destination, or
2) cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures) and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises.

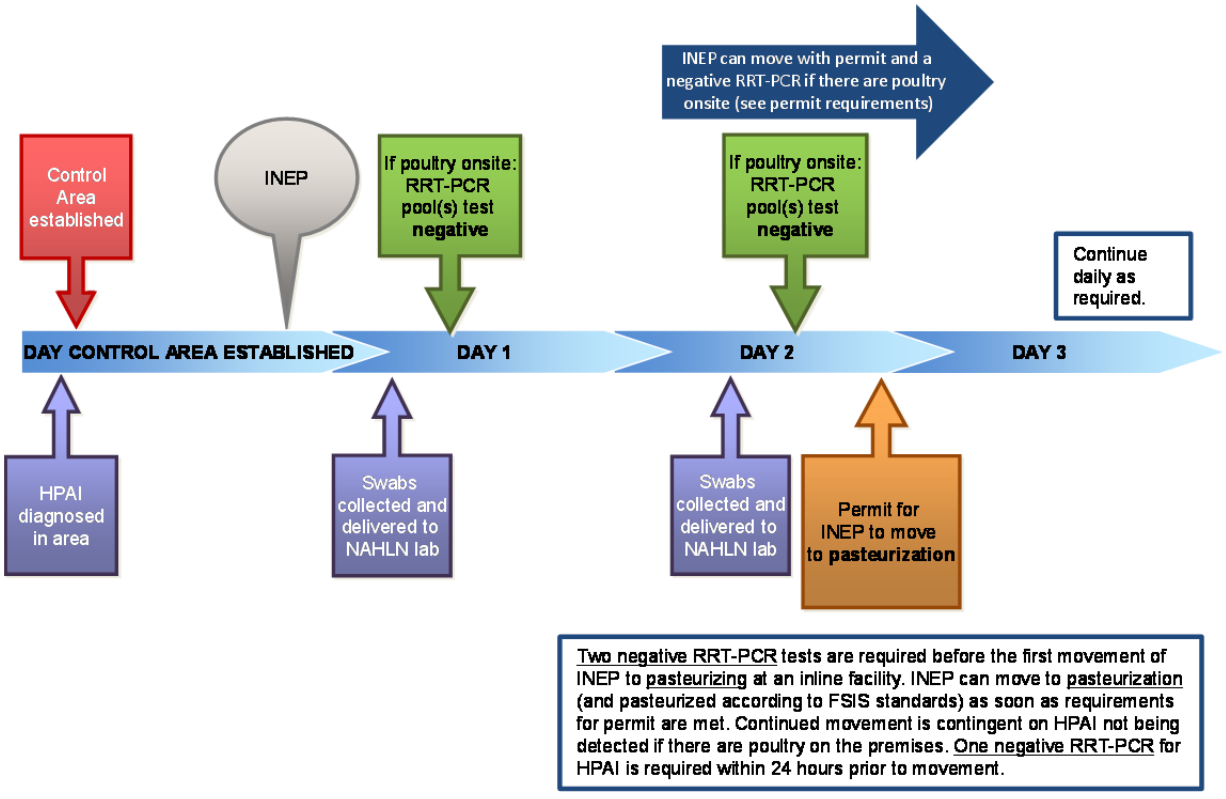
☐ The premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and Federal officials.

☐ The epidemiological assessment is complete (farm of origin) and indicates no dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.

☐ *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* Two negative RRT-PCR tests are required before the first movement of INEP to pasteurizing at an inline facility. One negative RRT-PCR for HPAI within 24 hours prior to movement on subsequent days.

If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move INEP to pasteurization.

Figure 8-3. Permitting of INEP (from Premises with Poultry) to Pasteurization



Note: FSIS = Food Safety and Inspection Service.

8.6 PERMIT GUIDANCE FOR INEP FROM A PREMISES WITH POULTRY TO LANDFILL

- ☐ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available.
- ☐ Flock production parameters are normal.
- ☐ The following biosecurity steps are in place.

  Biosecurity: Truck & Driver Steps

  - ✓ The vehicle is cleaned and disinfected after delivering liquid INEP and before returning to a poultry premises.
  - ✓ The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.
  - ✓ The tires, wheel wells (of the truck hauling INEP), and back valve area must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises of origin within the Control Area.

- ☐ The additional product-specific biosecurity steps are in place.

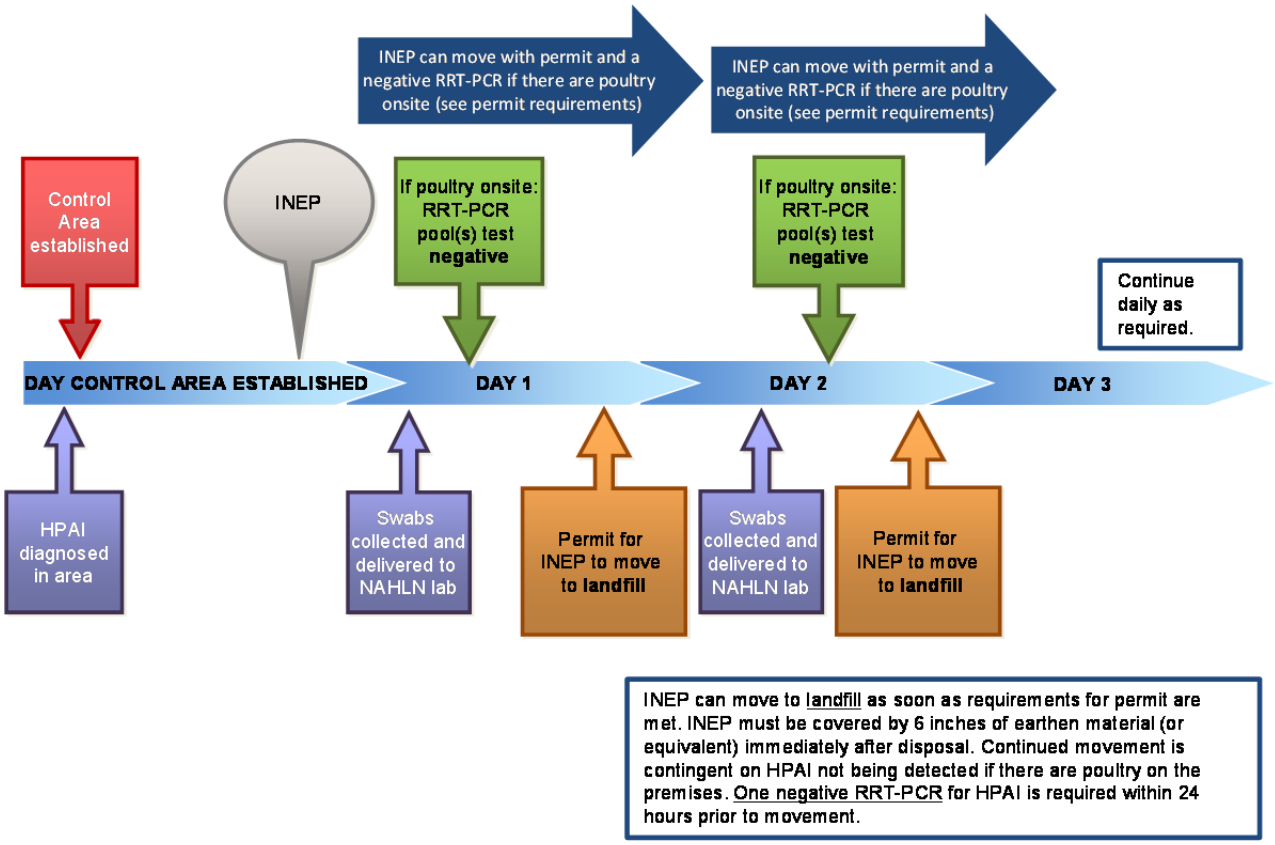
  Biosecurity: Product-Specific Steps for INEP to Landfill

  - ✓ INEP disposed in a landfill should be covered by 6 inches of earthen material (or equivalent) immediately after disposal to restrict access to flies, insects, and other vermin.

- ☐ The premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and Federal officials.
- ☐ The epidemiological assessment is complete (farm of origin) and indicates no dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.
- ☐ *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* One negative RRT-PCR for HPAI within 24 hours prior to movement.

If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move inedible egg product to landfill.

Figure 8-4. Permitting of INEP to Landfill



8.7 Risk Assessment for Wet Eggshells: Negligible-Low

Wet eggshells are eggshells that have undergone centrifugation or screening to remove adhering liquid inedible egg product, reducing the moisture level to about 16 percent. Wet eggshells have not undergone a thermal drying process. The risk of movement of wet eggshells to an agricultural land application site or to a landfill for disposal is negligible, and wet eggshells may move within or out of the Control Area by permit if the criteria in Section 8.8 (to landfill) or 8.9 (for land application) are met.

The risk of movement of wet eggshells to another breaking plant for drying is low, and wet eggshells may move within or out of the Control Area by permit if the criteria in Section 8.10 are met.

The shells and INEP risk assessment can be found at the SES website: http://secureeggsupply.com.

8.8 PERMIT GUIDANCE FOR WET EGGSHELLS TO LANDFILL

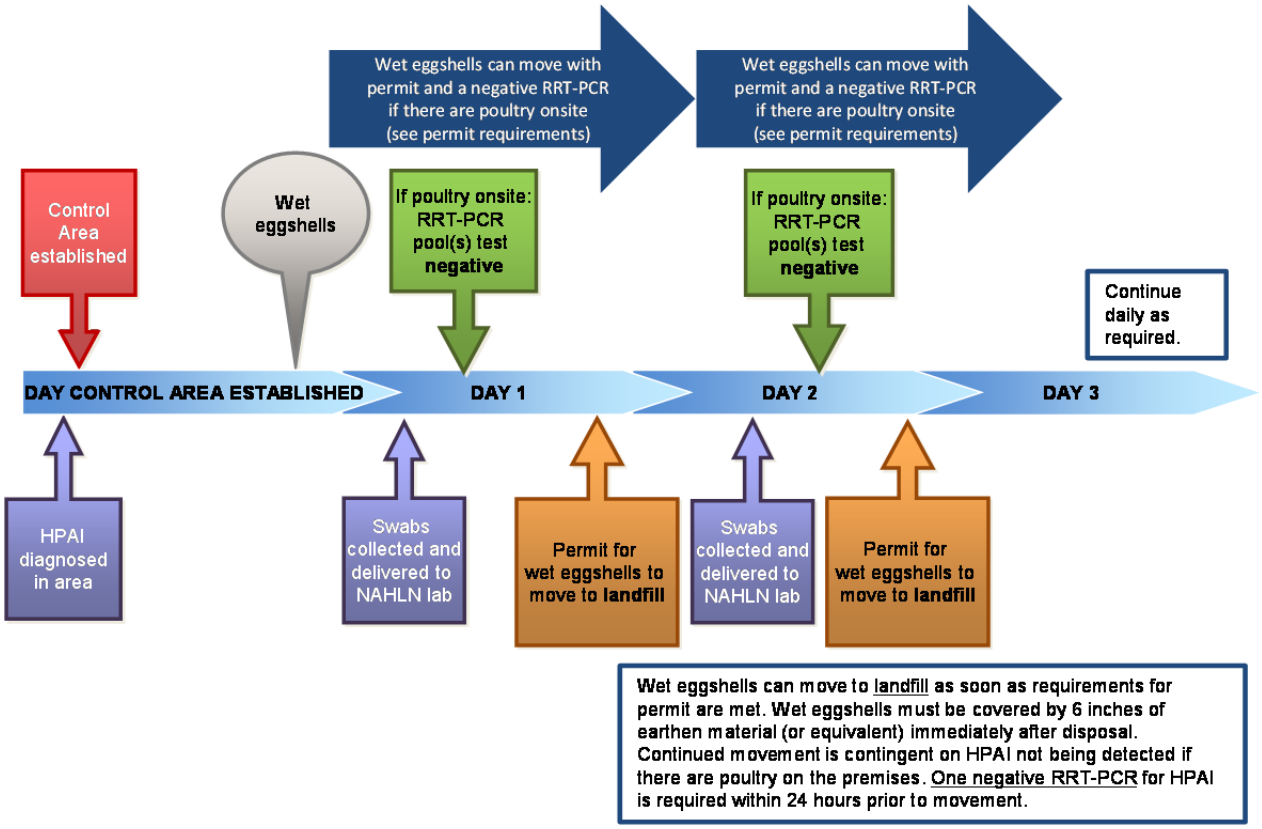
- ☐ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available.
- ☐ Flock production parameters are normal.
- ☐ The following biosecurity steps are in place.

  Biosecurity: Truck & Driver Steps
  - ✓ The interior and exterior of the vehicle (including the open bed) is cleaned and disinfected after delivering wet eggshells if traveling to a different poultry premises.
  - ✓ The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.
  - ✓ The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises of origin within the Control Area.
- ☐ The additional product-specific biosecurity steps are in place.

  Biosecurity: Product-Specific Steps for Wet Eggshells to Landfill
  - ✓ Movement of eggs from offline farms in a Control Area to a standalone breaking facility is in accordance with the *SES plan*.
  - ✓ Dump trucks are covered with a tarpaulin or equivalent cover.
  - ✓ The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the destination premises after delivering wet eggshells.
  - ✓ Wet eggshells are covered by 6 inches of earthen material (or equivalent) immediately after disposal to restrict access to flies, insects, and other vermin.
- ☐ The premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and Federal officials.
- ☐ The epidemiological assessment is complete (farm of origin) and indicates no dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.
- ☐ *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* One negative RRT-PCR for HPAI within 24 hours prior to movement.

If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to landfill.

Figure 8-5. Permitting of Wet Eggshells to Landfill



8.9 Permit Guidance for Wet Eggshells for Land Application

- ☐ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available.
- ☐ Flock production parameters are normal.
- ☐ The following biosecurity steps are in place.

Biosecurity: Truck & Driver Steps

- ✓ The interior and exterior of the vehicle (including the open bed) is cleaned and disinfected after delivering wet eggshells if traveling to a different poultry premises.
- ✓ The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.
- ✓ The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises of origin within the Control Area.

- ☐ The additional product-specific biosecurity steps are in place.

Biosecurity: Product-Specific Steps for Wet Eggshells for Land Application

- ✓ Movement of eggs from offline farms in a Control Area to a standalone breaking facility is in accordance with the *SES Plan*.
- ✓ Dump trucks are covered with a tarpaulin or equivalent cover.
- ✓ The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the destination premises after delivering wet eggshells.
- ✓ Wet eggshells from an inline egg-breaking facility are required to be held in a storage pile at the destination premises for two days before land application.
- ✓ The land application site for wet eggshells is at least a distance of 3 kilometers away from premises with other commercial poultry.

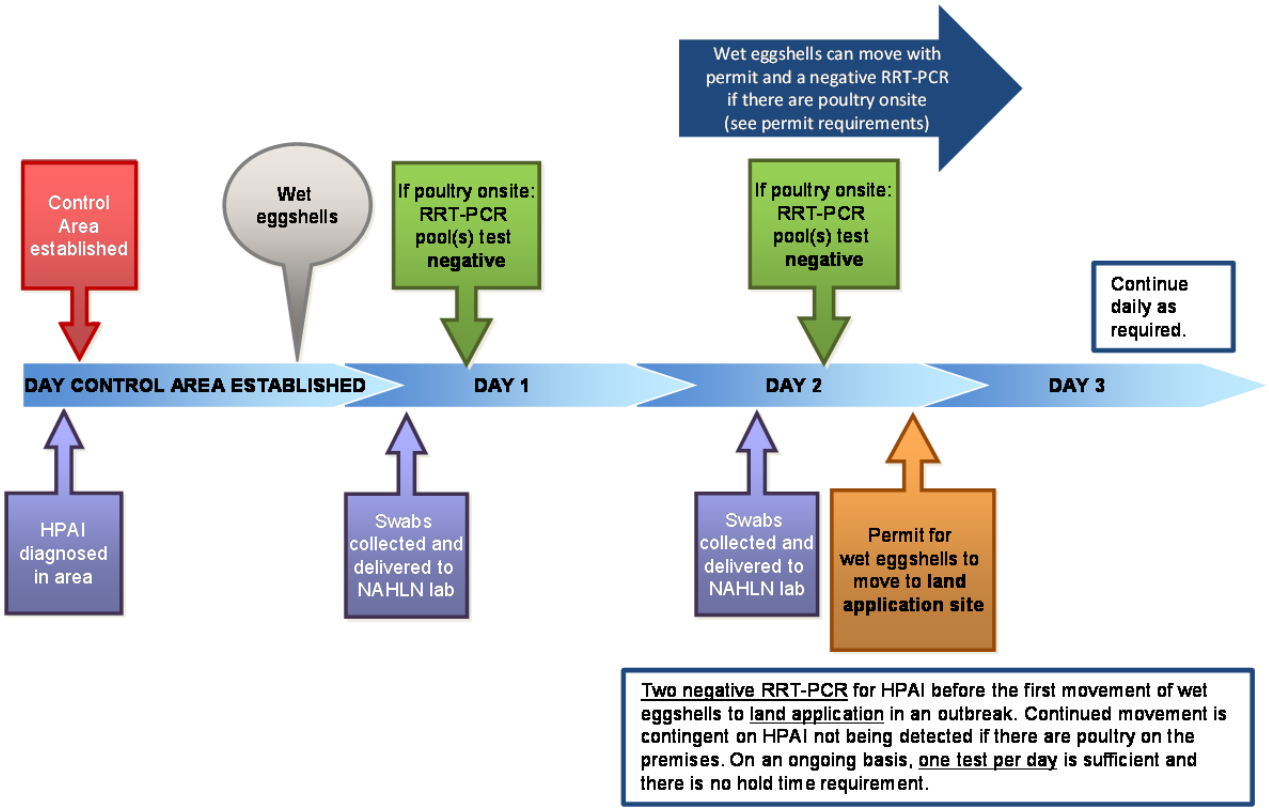
☐ The premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and Federal officials.

☐ The epidemiological assessment is complete (farm of origin) and indicates no dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.

☐ *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* Two negative RRT-PCR for HPAI before the first movement of wet eggshells to land application in an outbreak. On an ongoing basis, one test per day is sufficient and there is no hold time requirement.

If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to land application site.

Figure 8-6. Permitting of Wet Eggshells for Land Application



8.10 Permit Guidance for Wet Eggshells to Drying at a Standalone Facility Without Poultry Onsite

- ☐ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available.
- ☐ Flock production parameters are normal.
- ☐ The following biosecurity steps are in place.

Biosecurity: Truck & Driver Steps

- ✓ The interior and exterior of the vehicle (including the open bed) is cleaned and disinfected after delivering wet eggshells if traveling to a different poultry premises.
- ✓ The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.
- ✓ The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises of origin within the Control Area.

☐ The additional product-specific biosecurity steps are in place.

Biosecurity: Product-Specific Steps for Wet Eggshells to Drying

- ✓ Movement of eggs from offline farms in a Control Area to a standalone breaking facility is in accordance with the *SES Plan*.
- ✓ Dump trucks are covered with a tarpaulin or equivalent cover.
- ✓ The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the destination premises after delivering wet eggshells.
- ✓ Measures should be taken to exclude flies from the truck cab.

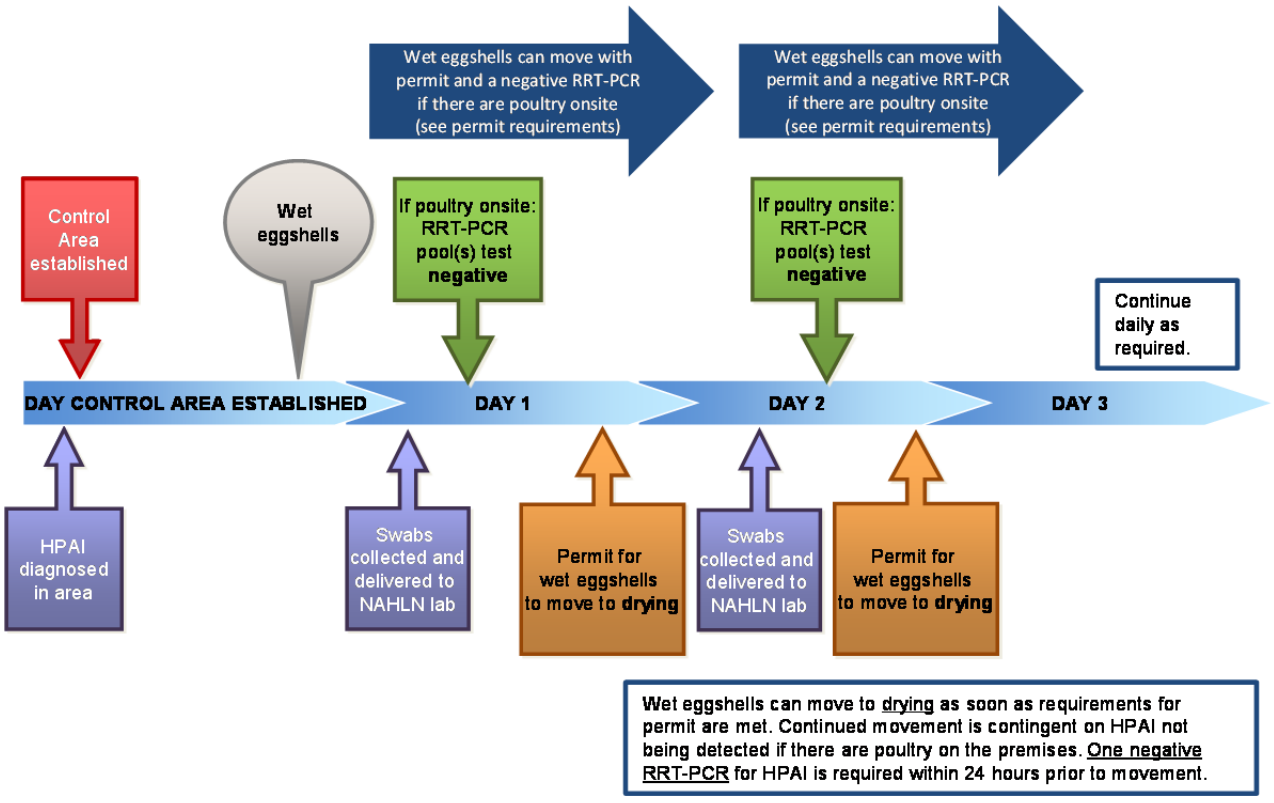
☐ The premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and Federal officials.

☐ The epidemiological assessment is complete (farm of origin) and indicates no dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.

☐ *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* One negative RRT-PCR for HPAI within 24 hours prior to movement.

If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to drying.

Figure 8-7. Permitting of Wet Eggshells to Drying



PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF DRY EGGSHELLS TO POULTRY FEED MILL

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises name).

- If there are poultry on the premises, the Incident Command (IC) may require the exterior of the transport vehicle be cleaned and disinfected depending on onsite factors.
- The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Dry eggshells are wet eggshells that have been treated with a drying process that reduces moisture content of incoming wet eggshells to 4 percent, or lower, with an exhaust air temperature greater than 200°F.
- The dry eggshell product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per IC requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* Negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of dry eggshells from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Dry Eggshells Product Summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move dry eggshells to a poultry feed mill.**

I certify that the dry eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ / _____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the flocks of origin of all dry eggshells originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

_____ / _____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF DRY EGGSHELLS TO POULTRY FEED MILL

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3,4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises name).

- If there are poultry on the premises, the Incident Command (IC) may require the exterior of the transport vehicle be cleaned and disinfected depending on onsite factors.
- The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Dry eggshells are wet eggshells that have been treated with a drying process that reduces moisture content of incoming wet eggshells to 4 percent, or lower, with an exhaust air temperature greater than 200°F.
- The dry eggshell product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per IC requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* Negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of of dry eggshells from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Dry Eggshells Product Summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move dry eggshells to a poultry feed mill.**

I certify that the dry eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ / _____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the flocks of origin of all dry eggshells originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

_____ / _____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF INEDIBLE EGG PRODUCT TO PASTEURIZATION

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____
***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises name).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Inedible egg product can only move to a plant where it is pasteurized according to the USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service standards for inactivating *Salmonella* in whole egg, or whole egg blends, depending on the percent of non-egg ingredients as described in 9 CFR 90.570.
- If carboys are used in the transport of INEP they must be destroyed at the final destination, or cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures) and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises. Personnel at the destination premises will be notified of requirements for handling and cleaning and disinfection of used carboys if INEP is transported in them.
- The inedible egg product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* Two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) tests are required before the first movement of INEP in carboys to pasteurizing at an inline facility. One negative RRT-PCR result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of inedible egg product to pasteurization from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Inedible Egg Product summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move inedible egg product to pasteurization.**

I certify that the inedible egg product has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ /_____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the flocks of origin of all inedible egg products originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

_____ /_____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF INEDIBLE EGG PRODUCT TO PASTEURIZATION

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises name).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. . The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Inedible egg product can only move to a plant where it is pasteurized according to the USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service standards for inactivating *Salmonella* in whole egg, or whole egg blends, depending on the percent of non-egg ingredients as described in 9 CFR 90.570.
- If carboys are used in the transport of INEP they must be destroyed at the final destination, or cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures) and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises. Personnel at the destination premises will be notified of requirements for handling and cleaning and disinfection of used carboys if INEP is transported in them.
- The inedible egg product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* Two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) tests are required before the first movement of INEP in carboys to pasteurizing at an inline facility. One negative RRT-PCR result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of inedible egg product to pasteurization from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Inedible Egg Product summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move inedible egg product to pasteurization.**

I certify that the inedible egg product has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ /_____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the flocks of origin all inedible egg product originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

_____ /_____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF INEDIBLE EGG PRODUCT TO LANDFILL

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises name).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- INEP disposed in a landfill should be covered by 6 inches of earthen material (or equivalent) immediately after disposal to restrict access to flies, insects, and other vermin.
- The inedible egg product specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* One negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of inedible egg product to pasteurization from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Inedible Egg Product summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move inedible egg product to landfill.**

I certify that the inedible egg product has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ /_____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the flocks of origin of all inedible egg product originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

_____ /_____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF INEDIBLE EGG PRODUCT TO LANDFILL

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises name).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- INEP disposed in a landfill should be covered by 6 inches of earthen material (or equivalent) immediately after disposal to restrict access to flies, insects, and other vermin.
- The inedible egg product specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* One negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements inedible egg product to pasteurization from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Inedible Egg Product summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move inedible egg product to landfill.**

I certify that the inedible egg product has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ /

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the flocks of origin of all inedible egg product originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

_____ /

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS TO LANDFILL

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name and & 911 address)

to _____ (premises name).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Wet eggshells disposed in a landfill should be covered by 6 inches of earthen material (or equivalent) immediately after disposal to restrict access to flies, insects, and other vermin.
- The wet eggshells product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* One negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of wet eggshells to landfill from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the wet eggshells product summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to landfill.**

I certify that the wet eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ / _____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the flocks of origin of all wet eggshells originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

_____ / _____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS TO LANDFILL

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises name).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Wet eggshells disposed in a landfill should be covered by 6 inches of earthen material (or equivalent) immediately after disposal to restrict access to flies, insects, and other vermin.
- The wet eggshells product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* One negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of wet eggshells to landfill from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the wet eggshells product summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to landfill.**

I certify that the wet eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ / _____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the flocks of origin of all wet eggshells originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

_____ / _____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS FOR LAND APPLICATION

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises name).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Dump trucks are covered with a tarpaulin or equivalent cover.
- Wet eggshells from an inline egg-breaking facility are required to be held at the destination premises for two days before land application.
- The land application site for wet eggshells is at least a distance of 3 kilometers away from premises with other commercial poultry.
- The wet eggshells product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* Two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) before the first movement of wet eggshells to land application in an outbreak. One negative RRT-PCR result for HPAI within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of wet eggshells to land application from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the wet eggshells product summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to the land application site.**

I certify that the wet eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ /_____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the flocks of origin of all wet eggshells originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

_____ /_____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS FOR LAND APPLICATION

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises name).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Dump trucks are covered with a tarpaulin or equivalent cover.
- Wet eggshells from an inline egg-breaking facility are required to be held at the destination premises for two days before land application.
- The land application site for wet eggshells is at least a distance of 3 kilometers away from premises with other commercial poultry.
- The wet eggshells product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* Two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) before the first movement of wet eggshells to land application in an outbreak. One negative RRT-PCR result for HPAI within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of wet eggshells to land application from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the wet eggshells product summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to the land application site.**

I certify that the wet eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ /_____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the flocks of origin all wet eggshells originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

_____ /_____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS TO DRYING

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises name).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicleIf the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Dump trucks are covered with a tarpaulin or equivalent cover.
- Measures should be taken to exclude flies from the truck cab.
- The wet eggshellsproduct- specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* One negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of wet eggshells to drying from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the wet eggshells product summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to drying.**

I certify that the wet eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ / _____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the flocks of origin of all wet eggshells originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

_____ / _____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS TO DRYING

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises name).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicleIf the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Dump trucks are covered with a tarpaulin or equivalent cover.
- Measures should be taken to exclude flies from the truck cab.
- The wet eggshells product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite*: One negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of wet eggshells to drying from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the wet eggshells product summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to drying.**

I certify that the wet eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ /_____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the flocks of origin all wet eggshells originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

_____ /_____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Appendix A
Supplemental Materials

There are a number of documents that supplement the *SES Plan*. These supplemental materials are quite long, and therefore have not been included in this document. However, they are available at www.secureeggsupply.com.Those documents are the following:

- Supplement 1: *Surveillance guidelines*
- Supplement 2: *Cleaning and disinfection guidelines*
- Supplement 3: *Permitted movement checklists*
- Supplement 4: *Proactive product-specific risk assessments*
- Supplement 5: *Permit examples*
- Supplement 6: The *Voluntary Preparedness Components.*

Supplement 1
HPAI Surveillance/Egg Movement Guidelines

CONTENTS

S1.1 INTRODUCTION

S1.1.1 Purpose

This supplement to the *Secure Egg Supply Plan* contains HPAI outbreak response surveillance measures intended to reduce the risk of HPAI spread through the movement of egg-industry products from within the Control Area. Measures were developed based on input from stakeholders participating in the Egg Sector Working Group, scientific publications and expert opinion. The surveillance protocol options recommended here were tailored to the risk of spread and the desired likelihood of detection - for the various commodity movements and their destinations. The impact of recommended surveillance options for each commodity on the risk of HPAI spread and other relevant criteria were evaluated in proactive commodity specific risk assessments and scientific publications.

S1.1.2 Overview

In general, the active surveillance sampling scheme recommends testing pools of 5 oropharyngeal swabs taken from the daily dead bird pool from each house on a commercial table-egg layer operation or breeder farm, either daily or at the time of product movement,

depending on the commodity. RRT-PCR test results are recommended for specific product movements such as washed and sanitized shell eggs moving to market. Testing pooled samples is also recommended in houses with a higher normal daily death loss to ensure a comparable probability of detecting HPAI.

S1.2 Active Surveillance Recommendations

According to the *SES Plan*, the flocks on monitored or at-risk premises in the Control Area that seek to move egg-industry products must be monitored for clinical signs of disease on a daily basis. In commercial table-egg layers, normal flock production parameters are exceeded when there is an increase in daily mortality greater than 3 times the past 7-day average and greater than 0.03 percent of the flock. *(4)* If the RRT-PCR test on the dead bird pool is not negative or if the daily mortality spikes (over 3 times the 7-day average daily mortality), additional diagnostic testing is conducted.*(12)*

A pooled sample consists of oropharyngeal swab samples taken from 5 dead birds from the pool of available mortality daily, from each house on the premises. The dead bird pool includes the daily mortality collected by the grower each morning. In situations where less than 5 dead birds are available, sick birds may be sampled to collect a total of 5 birds. Sick birds, are birds that have clinical signs consistent with HPAI infection.*(6)*[1] If fewer than 5 dead or sick birds are available, only the available dead or sick birds should be swabbed and pooled.[2] The absence of sick or dead birds is considered to be equivalent to a negative RRT-PCR test result based on testing of mortality pools. In caged table-egg layer houses, the predicted likelihood that there would no dead birds present for sampling on one day is very low, and the likelihood that there would be no dead birds present for sampling on two consecutive days is extremely low.[3] For breeder flocks (house), that absence of mortality is more common, and there is a low likelihood that there would be no dead birds on one day and very low on two consecutive days. When greater than 50 dead birds are present on a day in a house, then one pooled sample must be taken per 50 dead birds (e.g. 57 dead birds would require 2 pools, of 5 swabs). Swabs are pooled in media as required by the current NVSL protocol and each pool is independently tested by RRT-PCR at a NAHLN laboratory.

[1] Swollen combs and wattles, edema of the head which sometimes extends to the neck, combs are often cyanotic at the tips with dark areas of hemorrhage and necrotic foci, edema surrounding the eyes, conjunctivae are congested and swollen with occasional hemorrhage, severe congestion of the musculature, the legs between the hocks and feet may have areas of diffuse hemorrhage and edema, indications of watery diarrhea around the vent, nasal discharge, mucous accumulation with or without blood

[2] Euthanizing healthy birds from the flock to increase the number of swabs in the pool in order to meet a minimum number of 5 or 11 swabs for a pool provides negligible benefit, as there is a very small increase in the probability of detection in relation to the increased cost (labor and supplies) of swabbing healthy birds that must be considered.

[3] Estimate based on simulating weekly mortality data (™Agri Stats, Inc.) and adjusting randomly selected daily mortality counts according to the weekly mortality number. House size was assumed to be 100,000 for table-egg layers and 20,000 for breeder hens.

In order to fulfill the permit requirements to move egg-industry products, the following diagnostic tests are required. The active surveillance testing described here is required for monitored or at-risk premises in the Control Area that are seeking to move egg-industry products, and have live poultry on the premises. The protocols are applicable for HPAI strains that cause clinical illnesses and rapidly increasing mortality in the infected flocks. Alternative surveillance protocols may be required when outbreaks are caused by avian influenza viruses that meet the molecular criteria for classification as highly pathogenic but do not cause elevated mortality that is considered to be representative of most HPAI strains[4]. *(3)*

- Pasteurized Liquid Egg *(7)*
  - No diagnostic testing is required.
- Non-pasteurized Liquid Egg to Pasteurization *(8)*
  - Negative RRT-PCR test results for HPAI on the first day of movement. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.
  - Subsequently, NPLE may be moved off the premises with consecutive daily negative RRT-PCR test results from one, 5-bird pool per 50 dead birds from every house on the premises, where the last test is within 24 hours of product movement.
- Washed and Sanitized Shell-eggs To Premises With or Without Poultry *(5, 9)*
  - One negative RRT-PCR test result is required to move washed and sanitized shell-eggs off the premises into storage or holding, for eggs collected on that day or prior. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.
  - Two negative RRT-PCR test results in conjunction with a 2-day hold, where at least 1 RRT-PCR test result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later is required in order to move washed and sanitized shell-eggs to market. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.
- Nest Run Eggs to Processing *(5, 11)*
  - Two negative RRT-PCR test results in conjunction with a 2-day hold, where at least 1 RRT-PCR test result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of

[4] H5 and H7 viruses which do not have an intravenous pathogenicity index of greater than 1.2 or cause less than 75% mortality in an intravenous lethality test, and that are sequenced to determine whether multiple basic amino acids are present at the cleavage site of the HA molecule, and determined to have an amino acid motif similar to that observed for other HPAI isolates.

holding or later is required to move nest run eggs to processing. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.

- Nest run eggs can move immediately to market after processing.

- Layer Hatching Eggs to the Hatchery *(10)*

  - Two negative RRT-PCR test results in conjunction with a 2-day hold, where at least 1 RRT-PCR test result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later is required to move layer hatching eggs to a hatchery or to processing. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.

- Layer Day-old Chicks to a Pullet Farm *(13, 14)*

  - When the Control Area is initially established there may be eggs in the hatchery egg-room from flocks located in the Control Area. Two 5-bird pools from those flocks from each house on the premises should be immediately tested by RRT-PCR and found negative before permits are issued to reduce the risk of day-old chicks being moved off the premises from becoming infected via cross contamination from hatching eggs in the egg-room.

  - Subsequently movements of hatching eggs from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Hatching Egg Product Summary.

  - Day-old chicks can move to pullet houses on quarantined premises as soon as permit requirements are met.

- Dry Eggshells to a Poultry Feed Mill *(15)*

  - One negative RRT-PCR test result within 24 hours of movement is required to move dry eggshells from a breaking plant to a feed mill. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.

- Wet Eggshells for Land Application or to a Landfill *(15)*

  - Two negative RRT-PCR test results are required before the first movement of wet eggshells to a land application site. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.

  - One negative RRT-PCR test result is required for daily movement thereafter. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.

- Wet Eggshells for Drying at a Standalone Breaking Facility Without Poultry Onsite *(15)*

- One negative RRT-PCR test result within 24 hours of movement is required to move wet eggshells to a drying facility without poultry onsite. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.

- One negative RRT-PCR test result is required for daily movement thereafter.

- Inedible Egg Product (INEP) to Pasteurization or Landfill *(15)*

    - Two negative RRT-PCR tests are required before the first movement of INEP to pasteurization at an inline facility. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.

    - One negative RRT-PCR test result is required within 24 hours prior to movement on subsequent days.

S1.2.1 Surveillance Design Rationale

Targeting daily dead birds: Targeting the daily dead bird pool to detect HPAI is more efficient than randomly sampling live birds in the house because the prevalence of HPAI in the daily dead bird pool increases at a greater rate relative to the HPAI prevalence among live clinically normal birds in the total population (house). HPAI in a house will be detected earlier and with fewer samples, by targeting the daily dead bird pool, than by testing a random selection of live birds from the total population.

For example, the probability of detecting at least one HPAI-infected bird is greater than 95 percent in a house containing 100,000 birds, with normal daily deaths of 32 birds plus 18 or more birds infected with HPAI in the dead bird pool (50 total dead birds) from 2 pools (on consecutive days or on the same day) if each pool is independently tested by RRT-PCR because the test sensitivity on a 5-bird pool is approximately 86.5 percent. Table S1-1 gives the daily probability of detection of HPAI by targeted sampling for pools containing at least one infected swab where 5 birds were sampled.

The probabilities of detection can be determined using the hypergeometric probability of selecting an HPAI infected bird and the sensitivity of the RRT-PCR test. The sensitivity of the RRT-PCR test is assumed to be 86.5 percent if a swab from at least one infected bird is included in the pooled sample.*(1)* Assuming 86.5 percent sensitivity is a conservative assumption as it is unknown as to whether the sensitivity of the test improves if swabs from two or more HPAI infected birds are included in the sample pool.

Assuming random sampling, in order to achieve a 95 percent probability of detection from a population of 100,000 birds in which 18 live birds are infected with HPAI virus, over 19,200 birds must be selected and tested (AusVet FreeCalc, 86.5% sensitivity, 100% specificity). Even if the number of infectious birds in the population is three times the number of birds with clinical signs in this example (i.e. 51 infectious birds), over 7,400 live birds must be selected and tested to achieve a 95 percent level of detection, assuming random sampling. Therefore, by targeting the daily sick and dead bird population, fewer birds need to be sampled.

Table S1-1. Daily probability of detecting HPAI in table-egg layer houses by targeted sampling of the daily dead bird pool with 5 swabs per tube*

Target population 50 dead birds, RRT-PCR Test Sensitivity 86.5%		
Consecutive Days Tested	Scheme # 1◊ One 5-Bird Pool** Per Day	Scheme #2◊◊ Two 5-Bird Pools** First Day
1	78.3%	95.5%
2	95.3%	99%
3	99%	99.8%
4	99.8%	99.9%

* The example gives the probability of detecting at least one HPAI-infected bird where the HPAI prevalence is at least 36 percent in the target population of the daily dead birds each day. The detection probabilities were calculated using the same number of dead birds for each day. No assumptions were made on the prevalence of HPAI-infected birds in the house or an increased number of dead birds to calculate the consecutive day's probability of detection due to HPAI spread in the house.

** Bird- pool samples taken from five dead birds and placed in one pool and tested as a single sample.

◊ Scheme # 1: One bird pool tested each day for the duration of outbreak.

◊◊ Scheme # 2: Two bird pools tested first day, then one 5-bird pool tested each day for duration of outbreak.

Number of test results: The movement of various egg-industry products is associated with different risks for HPAI disease spread. Some of the product movements (e.g. movement of washed and sanitized shell-eggs to market) may also require a higher probability of detection based on the end use. The recommended surveillance options were developed considering the risk of spread associated with each product movement and the desired probability of detection for the various products. For products such as movement of washed and sanitized shell eggs to market where a higher probability of detection is desired so that that eggs are not contaminated, obtaining two negative RRT-PCR test results was recommended. Obtaining two negative RRT-PCR test results also provides a 95% probability of detecting at least one diseased bird in the target population of dead birds at a certain minimum prevalence (36% when testing pooled samples of 5 birds per 50 dead birds) (Table S1.1).

Number of pooled samples per test result: The probability of including a diseased bird in a pooled sample taken randomly from the daily dead bird pool depends on the normal morality relative to the mortality caused by HPAI. For flocks with greater normal mortality, either due to a larger flock size or other operational factors, the probability of detection with testing a single pooled sample would be lower because the probability of selecting a HPAI infected bird to be placed in the 5-bird pool will be lower. In the example provided in table S1-1, the normal mortality is 32 dead birds while the HPAI disease mortality is 18 dead birds. Here, if the normal mortality were 42 birds and 18 birds dead from HPAI for a total of 60 dead birds, then the probability of detection with 2 pooled samples under scheme #1 would decrease to 92.7%. The recommendation to test a pooled sample of 5 birds per each 50 dead birds among the daily mortality in each house would ensure a comparable probability of detection for layer houses with higher normal mortality levels.

Number of swabs per pooled sample: The *SES Plan* recommends pooling swabs from 5 dead birds, per 50 dead birds from each house for RRT-PCR testing, as this protocol has been determined to adequately reduce the risk of HPAI spread through egg-industry products, if the active surveillance measures recommended for each commodity as described in section S1.2 are strictly followed. Recently, protocols for RRT-PCR testing with swabs from 11 dead birds per pool for detecting avian influenza virus (AIV) by RRT-PCR have been validated *(2)*. Using a pool size of 11 dead birds instead of 5 dead birds is acceptable as an option provided that the number of pooled samples tested remains the same as recommended in the *SES Plan*. (Table S1.2).

In some cases, collecting 11 swabs provides an equivalent 95 percent probability of detection for movement of egg-industry products at a cost savings or detects the presence of HPAI at a lower prevalence rate in the target population (Table S1.3). For layer houses with a greater daily mortality, sampling two pooled samples of 11 birds per 100 dead birds among the daily mortality is (95.3 percent) comparable to sampling four 5-bird pools per 100 dead birds (>96.7 percent) when the total number of HPAI infected birds is the same (i.e., 18 percent). Testing two 11-bird pooled samples achieves the 95 percent probability of detection when the prevalence in the target population is 18 percent (Table S1.3) whereas testing of two 5-bird pools achieves the 95 percent detection probability at a prevalence of 36% (Table S1.2). In other words, using the two 11-bird pool protocol detects HPAI in the target population at a lower HPAI prevalence.

Holding Period: A holding time of 2 or more days after egg production in conjunction with daily RRT-PCR testing can significantly reduce the number of contaminated eggs moved from a flock before infection is detected.*(5)* Holding time increases the probability that HPAI infection is detected via diagnostic testing or through observation of clinical signs before moving virus positive product. A 48 hour holding period was recommended by members of the Egg Sector Working Group for some product movements depending on the level of risk.

Table S1-2. Daily probability of detecting HPAI in table-egg layer houses by targeted sampling of the daily dead bird pool with 11 swabs per tube*

Target population 50 dead birds, RRT-PCR Test Sensitivity 86.5%		
Consecutive Days Tested	Scheme # 1◊ One 11-Bird Pool** Per Day	Scheme #2◊◊ Two 11-Bird Pools** First Day
1	86.2%	98.1%
2	98.1%	99.7%
3	99.7%	99.9%
4	99.9%	99.9%

* The example gives the probability of detecting at least one HPAI-infected bird where the HPAI prevalence is at least 36 percent in the target population of the daily dead each day. The detection probabilities were calculated using the same number of dead birds for each day. No assumptions were made on the prevalence of HPAI-infected birds in the house or an increased number of dead birds to calculate the consecutive day's probability of detection due to HPAI spread in the house.

** Bird- pool samples taken from eleven dead birds and placed in one pool and tested as a single sample.

◊ Scheme # 1: One bird pool tested each day for the duration of outbreak.

◊◊Scheme # 2: Two bird pools tested first day, then one 11-bird pool tested each day for duration of outbreak.

Table S1-3. Daily probability of detecting HPAI in table-egg layer houses by targeted sampling of the daily dead bird pool with 11 swabs per tube*

Target population 100 dead birds, RRT-PCR Test Sensitivity 86.5%		
Consecutive Days Tested	Scheme # 1◊ One 11-Bird Pool** Per Day	Scheme #2◊◊ Two 11-Bird Pools** First Day
1	77.9%	95.3%
2	95.1%	99%
3	98.9%	99.8%
4	99.8%	99.9%

* The example gives the probability of detecting at least one HPAI-infected bird where the HPAI prevalence is at least 18 percent in the target population of the daily dead birds each day. The detection probabilities were calculated using the same number of dead birds for each day. No assumptions were made on the prevalence of HPAI-infected birds in the house or an increased number of dead birds to calculate the consecutive day's probability of detection due to HPAI spread in the house.

** Bird- pool samples taken from eleven dead birds and placed in one pool and tested as a single sample.

◊ Scheme # 1: One bird pool tested each day for the duration of outbreak.

◊◊Scheme # 2: Two bird pools tested first day, then one 11-bird pool tested each day for duration of outbreak.

S1.2.2 Assumptions

The following assumptions were made when estimating the probability of detection for the active surveillance protocols.

- HPAI surveillance occurs at the house level. Dead birds are randomly selected for testing from the daily pool of dead birds.
- Each morning, the producer, collects and places all dead birds into the target population from which the bird pool is drawn.
- A producer is equally as likely to miss a HPAI infected dead bird when collecting the daily mortality as any other dead bird in the house.
- Sampling to achieve 95 percent confidence in detecting at least one infected bird in the target population (dead bird pool) is an adequate level of detection.

S1.2.3 Background Information

Daily Mortality: Based on analysis of data provided by the egg-industry, the normal daily death rate for table-egg layers varies from 0.00005 (5/100K) birds to 0.0006 (60/100K) per house. An increase in mortality greater than three times the past 7-day average and greater than 0.03 percent of the flock is a trigger producers to take "diagnostic action" due to observing a unexpected increase in mortality. *(4)* Major factors influencing the mortality rate are: bird strain (death rate: 2.3 to 9.5 percent per year), bird age (0.0003 early in cycle, 0.0001 mid-cycle and 0.0003 at cycle end), and house construction design and age.

House Size: On commercial operations, the number of table-egg layer hens per house varies from 50,000 to 350,000 birds. Fifteen years ago, the average house size was 50,000 birds, but in the last 5 years, newer operations have built houses as large as 300,000 to 350,000 birds. However, this represents a small proportion of table-egg layer producers in operation in the U.S. Breeder house sizes are considerably smaller.

Production Size: Eighty to 85 percent of the total U.S. egg production occurs on complexes that contain 50,000 to 6 million birds. The average number of houses per complex is 10 and a complex may consist of 15 or more houses.

Egg Storage: Most production units have the capacity to store eggs for 2 days, but a minority of premises (especially small producers or producers with older facilities) has a storage capacity of 5–7 days.

Probability of Detection: The probability of detection depends on the number of daily HPAI infected dead birds among the number of normal daily dead birds (HPAI dead bird prevalence). Increased transmission rates are likely to result in more HPAI diseased (dead) birds per day, increasing the HPAI prevalence from which the pools are taken, which also increases the probability of detection by a given day post infection.

S1.3 CONCLUSION

In order for permits to be issued to move egg-industry products from within a HPAI Control Area during an outbreak, the active surveillance protocols described here are to be implemented by industry in conjunction with APHIS during an outbreak. If the RRT-PCR test on the dead bird pool is not negative or if the daily mortality spikes (mortality greater than three times the past 7-day average and greater than .03 percent of the flock), additional diagnostic testing is conducted.

S1.4 INFORMATION SOURCES

This document was prepared by USDA-APHIS-VS-CEAH based on input from members of the Egg Sector Working Group. Additional information was provided through personal communication between Dr. Alex Thompson, USDA-APHIS-VS-CEAH-National Surveillance Unit and Drs. Simon Shane, international poultry consultant; Gregg Cutler, private poultry veterinarian working in a three-person poultry practice in California; Ken Anderson, poultry scientist, North Carolina State University College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Extension Poultry Science; and Dave Halvorson, extension poultry veterinarian and professor emeritus, University of Minnesota, College of Veterinary Medicine. Additional sources of information were "The North Carolina Layer Performance and Management Test" (2009), the United Egg Producers Web site, and the APHIS National Avian Influenza Response Plan, June 29, 2007.

1. Elvinger, F., B. L. Akey, D. A. Senne, F. W. Pierson, B. A. Porter-Spalding, E. Spackman, and D. L. Suarez. 2007. Characteristics of diagnostic tests used in the 2002 low-pathogenicity avian influenza H7N2 outbreak in Virginia. *J Vet Diagn Invest*. 19:341-8.
2. Ladman, B. S., E. Spackman, and J. Gelb, Jr. 2012. Comparison of pooling 11 or 5 oropharyngeal swabbings for detecting avian influenza virus by real-time reverse transcription-PCR in broiler chickens. *Avian Dis*. 56:227-9.
3. Lee, C. W., D. E. Swayne, J. A. Linares, D. A. Senne, and D. L. Suarez. 2005. H5N2 avian influenza outbreak in Texas in 2004: the first highly pathogenic strain in the United States in 20 years? *J Virol*. 79:11412-21.
4. Malladi, S., J. T. Weaver, T. L. Clouse, K. E. Bjork, and D. W. Trampel. 2011. Moving-average trigger for early detection of rapidly increasing mortality in caged table-egg layers. *Avian Dis*. 55:603-10.
5. Malladi, S., J. T. Weaver, T. Goldsmith, W. Hueston, S. Voss, J. Funk, C. Der, K. E. Bjork, T. L. Clouse, M. Hennessey, F. Sampedro, B. Lee, and D. A. Halvorson. 2012. The impact of holding time on the likelihood of moving internally contaminated eggs from a highly pathogenic avian influenza infected but undetected commercial table-egg layer flock. *Avian Dis*. 56:897-904.
6. Swayne, D. E. 2008. Avian Influenza. p. 137-146. *In* C. Brown, A. Torres (ed.), Foreign Animal Diseases. Boca Publications Group, Inc., Boca Raton, FL.
7. USDA. (2007). An assessment of the risk associated with the movement of pasteurized liquid egg and its products into, within, and outside of a control area during a highly pathogenic avian influenza outbreak. Collaborative agreement between USDA:APHIS:VS, the Egg Sector

Working Group, and the University of Minnesota Center for Animal Health and Food Safety, Fort Collins, CO. , Updated January 2009, pgs. 109.
8. USDA. (2009). An assessment of the risk associated with the movement of nonpasteurized liquid egg (NPLE) and its products into, within, and outside of a control area during a highly pathogenic avian influenza outbreak. Collaborative agreement between USDA:APHIS:VS, the Egg Sector Working Group, and the University of Minnesota, Center for Animal Health and Food Safety, Fort Collins, CO., January 2009, pgs. 122.
9. USDA. (2009). An assessment of the risk associated with the movement of washed and sanitized shell eggs into, within, and outside of a control area during a highly pathogenic avian influenza outbreak. Collaborative agreement between USDA:APHIS:VS, the Egg Sector Working Group, and the University of Minnesota, Center for Animal Health and Food Safety, Fort Collins CO., October 2009, pgs. 126.
10. USDA. (2010). An assessment of the risk associated with the movement of hatching eggs into, within, and outside of a control area during a highly pathogenic avian influenza outbreak. Collaborative agreement between USDA:APHIS:VS, the Egg Sector Working Group, and the University of Minnesota Center for Animal Health and Food Safety, Fort Collins, CO. , September 2010, pgs. 103.
11. USDA. (2010). An assessment of the risk associated with the movement of nest run eggs into, within, and outside of a control area during a highly pathogenic avian influenza outbreak. Collaborative agreement between USDA:APHIS:VS, the Egg Sector Working Group, and the University of Minnesota, Center for Animal Health anf Food Safety, Fort Collins, CO., June 2010, pgs. 128.
12. USDA. (2010). Evaluation of trigger options for unexpected mortality, March 2010.
13. USDA. (2011). An assessment of the risk associated with the movement of egg-type day old chicks into, within, and outside of a control area during a highly pathogenic avian influenza outbreak. Collaborative agreement between USDA:APHIS:VS, the Egg Sector Working Group, and the University of Minnesota Center for Animal Health and Food Safety, Fort Collins, CO. , May 2011, pgs. 70.
14. USDA. (2012). Proposed risk mitigation measures for day-old chicks in the hatchery on day 0 of the outbreak, September 2012.
15. USDA. (2013). An assessment of the risk associated with the movement of eggshells and inedible egg product into, within, and outside of a control area during a highly pathogenic avian influenza outbreak. Collaborative agreement between USDA:APHIS:VS, the Egg Sector Working Group, and the University of Minnesota Center for Animal Health and Food Safety, Fort Collins, CO. , March 2013, pgs. 130.

Supplement 2: Cleaning and Disinfection Guidelines

CONTENTS

This supplement of the *Secure Egg Supply (SES) Plan* contains model cleaning and disinfection (C&D) procedures that are intended to facilitate implementation of the *SES Plan* measures in the event of a highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) outbreak. These procedures demonstrate how minimum biosecurity requirements can be met. However to provide flexibility, individual companies or locations may adapt equivalent procedures to fit their particular needs while still meeting or exceeding the minimum criteria.

S2.1 EMPLOYEE PROTECTION PROCEDURE

These procedures recommend minimum steps for employee protection while working with at-risk or potentially infected poultry. Alternative procedures achieving this objective may be used as required under specific circumstances.

All employees must follow good manufacturing practices, good agricultural practices, and the company-established personnel hygiene and safety program as they relate to personal protective equipment (PPE), biosecurity, and C&D protocols.

S2.1.1 Recommended Resources

Please see the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Quick Card, *Protect Yourself—Avian Flu—Poultry Employees*, at the OSHA website: www.osha.gov/OshDoc/data_AvianFlu/poultry_employees.pdf,

Or

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) *Interim Guidance for Protection of Persons Involved in U.S. Avian Influenza Outbreak Disease Control and Eradication Activities* at the CDC website: www.cdc.gov/flu/avian/professional/protect-guid.htm.

S2.2 Moving Layer Hatching Eggs Out of an AI Control Area

S2.2.1 Procedures

1. *Farm personnel:* Sanitize layer hatching eggs with an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered disinfectant approved for avian influenza (AI) and appropriate for layer hatching eggs, according to the manufacturer directions, or by formaldehyde fumigation immediately after collection. Please see http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian_flu_products.htm.

2. *Farm personnel*: Use disposable footwear covers or take similar biosecurity measure before entering trailer to load eggs.

3. *Truck driver*: Follow all company driver biosecurity procedures and policies.

4. *Truck driver:* Clean and disinfect the truck inside and outside the cargo area. Use cleaners and disinfectants according to manufacturer directions. Document the truck cleaning on the sanitation report.

5. *Truck driver*: Drive to the breeder farm by the shortest possible distance in the AI Control Area and avoid known Infected Premises by the most distance possible.

6. *Truck driver:* At the breeder farm, stay in the cab while the farm personnel load the eggs. If you must load the truck, wear protective coveralls, boots, and head cover while outside the cab and remove them immediately before reentering the cab.

7. *Truck driver*: Clean and disinfect tires and wheel wells at the farm entrance before departure. The vehicle exterior should be disinfected again at an official station upon exiting the Control Area, or as the Incident Command System (ICS) requires.

8. *Truck driver*: Drive directly back to the hatchery by the same route without stopping at other breeder houses. The truck will be unloaded, cleaned, and disinfected before proceeding to another breeder house.

9. *Truck driver*: If delivering layer hatching eggs on a day on which hatching or chick processing operations are performed, only enter the hatchery after these operations have been completed.

10. *Hatchery personnel*: A minimum time period of three days is required between placing different batches of layer hatching eggs into a multistage setter.

11. *Hatchery personnel*: The oldest aged eggs should be removed before placing a new batch of layer hatching eggs into a multistage setter.

S2.3 Moving Layer Day-Old Chicks Out of an AI Control Area

S2.3.1 Procedures

1. *Truck driver*: Clean and disinfect the truck inside and outside the cab and cargo area with products approved for that purpose and according to the manufacturer directions. (See http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian_flu_products.htm.)

2. *Truck driver*: Drive the truck from the Control Area with no stops inside the Control Area, and avoid known Infected Premises by the most distance possible.

3. *Truck driver*: The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per ICS requirements.

4. *Truck driver*: At the farm manager's discretion, the truck may be re-disinfected upon arrival at the brooder house.

5. *Truck driver*: Wear protective coveralls, boots, and head cover when outside the cab, and remove them immediately before reentering the cab. Do not enter the brooder house.

6. *Truck driver*: Return the truck directly to the hatchery by the same route through the Control Area, avoiding known Infected Premises by the most distance possible.

7. *Truck driver*: Clean and disinfect the truck (step 1) upon return to the hatchery and after the chick boxes have been removed.

8. *Hatchery personnel*: Remove plastic chick boxes before cleaning the truck and immediately clean and disinfect them in the hatchery wash room.

S2.4 CART AND PULLET TRUCK

S2.4.1 Truck Sanitation Protocol

1. Remove trash from tractor cab and sweep out dry soil and debris. Clean the entire interior of the tractor cab using an appropriate detergent.

2. Remove all racks from the truck.

3. Pre-rinse all areas of the truck and remove visible organic matter. A pressurized water source may work best for this task. (Remove accumulated ice if operating in winter weather conditions.)

4. Thoroughly clean all truck surfaces, paying particular attention to the truck bed, undercarriage, and wheels. Application of detergent foam followed by a high-pressure rinse may be most effective.

5. Apply an approved disinfectant to all truck surfaces following the safety precautions of the disinfectant manufacturer.[1]

6. Return vehicle to a clean area or site for next use.

7. Document all actions taken on the sanitation report.

S2.4.2 Cart Sanitation Protocol

1. Remove all racks from the truck.

2. Pre-rinse all areas of the truck and remove visible organic matter. A pressurized water source may work best for this task.

3. Thoroughly clean all cart surfaces, paying particular attention to the cages, cartwheels, and undercarriage of the carts. Application of detergent foam followed by a high-pressure rinse may be most effective.

4. Wet down all surfaces of carts with an approved disinfectant following the safety precautions of the disinfectant manufacturer.[2]

5. If possible, allow the interior of the trailer to dry before returning cleaned and disinfected carts.

6. Document all actions taken on the sanitation report.

---

[1] EPA, *Registered Antimicrobial Products with Label Claims for Avian (Bird) Flu Disinfectants*, March 13, 2008, www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian_flu_products.htm.

[2] EPA, *Registered Antimicrobial Products with Label Claims for Avian (Bird) Flu Disinfectants*, March 13, 2008, www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian_flu_products.htm.

S2.4.3 Sanitation Report and Review

1. *Truck driver*: Review the sanitation report for accuracy and completeness and inspect the sanitary conditions of all truck components before returning to pullet farm.

2. *Truck driver*: Take a copy of the completed sanitation report with the truck when returning to the pullet farm.

3. *Supervisor or designee*: When the truck arrives at the pullet or layer farm, review the sanitation report and inspect the truck, noting any details on form.

4. *Supervisor or designee*: If areas are found unacceptable, take corrective actions to make them acceptable. Note any corrective action taken on the form.

5. *Supervisor or designee*: Sign the form, verifying that everything was acceptable before the truck is allowed to be used at the farm.

6. *Supervisor or designee*: File completed and signed forms at the pullet farm.

S2.5 Spent Hen Truck and Trailer

S2.5.1 Truck Driver

Any driver involved with the cleaning procedures must wear protective coveralls, boots and head covering which must be removed before entering cab.

S2.5.2 Spent Hen Cart Sanitation

1. Remove all carts from the trailer.

2. Pre-rinse all areas of the carts and remove all visible organic matter. A pressurized water source may work best for this task.

3. Thoroughly clean all cart surfaces, paying particular attention to the cages, cart wheels, and undercarriages. Application of detergent foam followed by a high-pressure rinse may be most effective.

4. Wet down all surfaces of carts with an approved disinfectant following the safety precautions of the disinfectant manufacturer.[3]

5. Return carts to cleaned trailer.

6. Document all actions taken on sanitation report.

S2.5.3 Trailer Interior Sanitation Protocol

1. After all carts have been removed from the trailer, remove all manure, eggs, feathers, and other debris from the interior of the trailer.

2. Wash the entire trailer floor, walls, and decking using a detergent solution or foam according to manufacturer recommendation, followed by a clean water rinse.

3. Wet down all surfaces of the trailer interior with an approved disinfectant following the safety precautions of the disinfectant manufacturer.[4]

4. Allow the interior of the trailer to dry; place the cleaned, disinfected carts back into it.

5. Document all actions taken on the sanitation report.

6. Make a copy of the sanitation report (documenting both cart and trailer sanitation) available to the next location that will utilize this equipment.

[3] EPA, *Registered Antimicrobial Products with Label Claims for Avian (Bird) Flu Disinfectants*, March 13, 2008, www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian_flu_products.htm.

[4] EPA, *Registered Antimicrobial Products with Label Claims for Avian (Bird) Flu Disinfectants*, March 13, 2008, www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian_flu_products.htm.

S2.6 MANURE TRUCK AND DRIVER

S2.6.1 Manure Truck Drivers

1. Remain in the truck or tractor at the pullet or layer farm. Remain in the truck cab during manure loading, removal, and vehicle C&D when at the farm or site.

2. During a site dump, a designated unloading person at the site should allow the driver to remain in the cab.

3. Wear dedicated clothing and equipment if involved in the loading, collection, removal, or vehicle cleaning. Record these activities with the date, time, and your name.

4. If spreading manure, wear disposable plastic boots (at a minimum) and leave them outside the vehicle.

5. Before entering your personal vehicle and leaving the farm, shower (if possible), change clothes and shoes, and clean the interior of your personal vehicle.

S2.6.2 Manure Vehicle (Truck Driver, Farm Manager, or Designee)

1. Adapt the following steps depending on whether the manure is dry, wet, point dumping, or spreading.

2. Clean and disinfect the manure hauling vehicle before arriving at the designated location for the first time.

3. At the farm or site entrance and exit, clean and disinfect the undercarriage and tires using a portable sprayer or similar suitable equipment.

4. Unload the manure at the designated dump point.

5. At the end of the work day, if the truck will not be returning to the same farm or site, clean it (steps 6–8).

6. Remove all visible organic matter. A pressurized wash may work best.

7. Thoroughly clean the inside and outside of the vehicle and spreader or trailer with foam or spray detergent and a designated brush.

8. Rinse with water.

S2.7 SHELL EGG TRUCK EXTERIOR/INTERIOR WASH PROCEDURE

S2.7.1 Truck Sanitation Procedure

1. Clean the interior of the trailer to remove organic material.

2. Apply an appropriate disinfectant selected from EPA-registered materials to the interior of the trailer, being sure to cover all surfaces. A portable mister may work well for this purpose.

3. Allow surfaces to air dry for 20 minutes.

4. If the driver leaves the cab, disinfect all surfaces in the cab, including the steering wheel, dash, floorboards, and seats. Apply an appropriate disinfectant selected from EPA-registered materials using a clean rag or sponge.[5]

5. *Truck driver*: Proceed to the nearest preapproved truck wash to clean the exterior and undercarriage of the truck and trailer.

6. *Truck driver*: Identify the truck wash and sign the cleaning certificate.

[5] EPA, *Registered Antimicrobial Products with Label Claims for Avian (Bird) Flu Disinfectants*, March 13, 2008, www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian_flu_products.htm.

S2.8 Shell Egg Wash Procedure

S2.8.1 Pre-Operation

1. Confirm the equipment is clean and ready for operation.
2. Ensure that the water levels are correct, wash water is at the target temperature (above 90 °F), chemical supply lines for detergents and sanitizers are connected, concentrations are at supplier recommendations, and the fresh water supply line is open.
3. Sign the operation log, noting the date and time, temperature of wash and rinse, detergent concentration, and chlorine concentration in rinse.

S2.8.2 Operation

1. After completing all pre-operation checks, introduce eggs into the washing system.
2. Maintain the operating log, noting the temperature of wash and rinse waters; detergent, chlorine, or other disinfectant concentrations; and condition of wash water for excessive foaming and egg buildup. **Note: systems where detergent is manually added require more frequent monitoring of detergent or chemical strengths than those featuring online monitoring of concentration. Chlorine in the rinse must be at or above 100 parts per million (ppm) and less than 200 ppm.**
3. Make corrections as required to operate the system in established ranges for temperature and chemical concentrations. Note corrective actions in the operating log.
4. At mid-shift, drain the wash water tank and perform mid-shift cleaning.
5. Repeat pre-operational checks before starting operations.
6. See also: 7 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) 56.77(f) (1–15) or 9 CFR 590.515 and 516.

Additional procedures and documentation may be required when operating or receiving flocks in a Control Area defined by the State Veterinarian's office or APHIS veterinary representative.

S2.8.3 Additional Procedures

1. Segregate eggs from the Control Area.
2. Schedule washing of eggs from the Control Area for the end of the shift or day.
3. Dispose of any disposable egg-handling materials used to convey the eggs from the Control Area.
4. Wash and disinfect plastic flats, pallets, and reusable egg-handling materials and segregate them for return to the farm of origin.

S2.9 Egg Packing Materials: Flats, Pallets, Dividers, and Tic-Tacs, Constructed of either Plastic or Wood

These procedures recommend minimum steps for C&D of plastic, washable, egg-handling materials. Alternative procedures achieving the C&D objectives may be used as required under specific circumstances.

S2.9.1 Disinfectants

Follow the manufacturer directions for concentration and contact time of disinfectants.[6] Apply them to clean surfaces. Evaluate drying time after disinfectant application to ensure prescribed contact time is achieved.

S2.9.2 Mechanical Washing and Sanitation of Plastic (Impervious Surface) Egg-Handling Materials

S2.9.2.1 Pre-Operation

1. Confirm equipment is clean and ready for operation.

2. Ensure that water levels are correct, wash water is at target temperature (above 90 °F), chemical supply lines for detergents and sanitizers are connected, concentrations are at (equipment) supplier recommendations, and the fresh water supply line is open.

3. Sign the operation log, noting the date and time, temperature of wash and rinse, detergent concentration, and chlorine concentration in rinse.

S2.9.2.2 Operation

1. After completing all pre-operation checks, introduce washable flats, pallets, and dividers (tic-tacs) into the washing system.

2. Maintain the operating log, noting the temperature of wash and rinse waters, detergent and chlorine concentrations, and condition of wash water for excessive foaming and egg buildup. **Note: systems where detergent is manually added require more frequent monitoring of detergent or chemical strengths than those featuring online monitoring of concentration. Chlorine in rinse must be at or above 50 ppm and less than 100 ppm.**

[6] EPA, *Registered Antimicrobial Products with Label Claims for Avian (Bird) Flu Disinfectants*, March 13, 2008, www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian_flu_products.htm.

3. Visually inspect the egg-handling materials after C&D to confirm they are free of egg or other organic soiling. If not clean, use a brush on observed areas and repeat cleaning and sanitation cycle to completely remove observed organic matter.

4. Make corrections as required to operate the system in established ranges for temperature and chemical concentrations. Note corrective actions in the operating log.

5. At mid-shift, drain wash water tank and perform mid-shift cleaning.

6. Repeat pre-operational checks before starting operations.

S2.9.3 Manual C&D of Plastic (Impervious Surface) Egg-Handling Materials

S2.9.3.1 Pre-Operation

1. Assemble appropriate equipment (PPE, brushes, high-pressure washer, and low-pressure spray or foaming equipment for sanitizer application) and prepare detergent and sanitizer solutions following manufacturer directions.[7]

2. Maintain the operating log, noting the temperature of wash and rinse waters and detergent and sanitizer concentrations.

S2.9.3.2 Operation

1. Dry clean by brushing or scraping to remove accumulated organic matter and soil.

2. Wash with a detergent solution, using brushes or high-pressure washer, and rinse with clean water.

3. Inspect for cleanliness and repeat the wash procedure if not clean.

4. Apply sanitizing solution and allow sanitized surfaces to dry.

[7] EPA, *Registered Antimicrobial Products with Label Claims for Avian (Bird) Flu Disinfectants*, March 13, 2008, www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian_flu_products.htm.

S2.9.4 Manual C&D of Wood-Based (Porous Surface) Egg-Handling Materials

S2.9.4.1 PRE-OPERATION

1. Assemble appropriate equipment (PPE, brushes, high-pressure washer, and low-pressure spray or foaming equipment for sanitizer application) and prepare detergent and sanitizer solutions following manufacturer directions.[8]

2. Maintain operating log, noting the temperature of wash and rinse waters and detergent and sanitizer concentrations.

S2.9.4.2 OPERATION

1. Dry clean by brushing or scraping to remove accumulated organic matter and soil.

2. Wash with detergent solution using brushes or high-pressure washer and rinse with clean water.

3. Inspect for cleanliness and repeat wash procedure if not clean.

4. Apply sanitizing solution and allow sanitized surfaces to dry.

S2.9.4.3 POST-OPERATION HANDLING OF CLEANED AND DISINFECTED EGG-HANDLING MATERIALS

1. Place cleaned and disinfected egg-handling materials on a clean pallet. Clearly label them and as cleaned and disinfected, including the date and time. Additional labeling may be required when the materials are to be returned to the farm of origin.

2. Store cleaned and disinfected materials in a dry area, separate from those used for incoming shell eggs and unwashed egg-handling materials.

S2.9.5 Additional Procedures and Documentation Required when Operating in Control Area or Receiving Eggs from Flocks in a Control Area defined by either State Veterinarian Office and/or APHIS veterinary representative.

1. Procedures for maintaining materials by flock of origin.

2. Documentation confirming segregation of materials and return to origin if used.

[8] Lombardi and others report that citric acid (1 percent), calcium hypochlorite (750 ppm), acetic acid (5 percent), and iodine/acid-based disinfectants are effective on wood surfaces. See M.E. Lombardi et al., *Inactivation of Avian Influenza Virus Using Common Detergents and Chemicals*, Avian Diseases, No. 52, 2008, pp. 118–123.

3. Every location or company will provide C&D procedures for non-washable materials in case of a disease outbreak, such as AI or Newcastle disease virus.

4. Each company will develop their own copy-able C&D report form, including a checklist.

S2.9.6 Paper Flats and Corrugated Cases

At the receiving plant, segregate all paper flats and corrugated egg-handling materials moving from Control Areas under permit, and dispose of them by incineration or other approved methods suitable for local circumstances.

S2.10 EGGSHELLS

S2.10.1 Procedures

1. Produce, collect, and handle shells consistent with good manufacturing practices.

2. Clean and maintain all transport vehicles following protocols for C&D of exteriors and interiors (and cab interior if drivers are allowed outside of the cab during loading or unloading of the wet shells).

3. Remove all debris and organic material through physical cleaning and high-pressure washing.

4. Wash with an approved detergent and rinse with potable water.

5. Apply an approved disinfectant, following label instructions.[9]

6. Clean the cab interior with approved disinfectants.

S2.10.2 Documentation

Dryer log and supporting information needed.

[9] EPA, *Registered Antimicrobial Products with Label Claims for Avian (Bird) Flu Disinfectants*, March 13, 2008, www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian_flu_products.htm.

S2.11 CIP REQUIREMENTS—TANKERS, LINES AND SILOS

These procedures recommend minimum steps for C&D of plastic, washable, egg-handling materials. Alternative procedures achieving the C&D objectives may be used as required under specific circumstances.

S2.11.1 Purpose

To establish minimal requirements to clean egg tankers, lines, and silos in relation to time, temperature, concentration, and flow. Procedures require appropriate system design to wet all surfaces and maintain design velocity, temperature, and chemical strengths.

S2.11.2 Procedure

1. Prepare the clean-in-place (CIP) system as defined for the plant.

2. Execute the CIP, meeting the minimal time, temperature, concentration, and flow requirements outlined in the tables below.

Tankers				
Process	**Time**	**Temperature**	**Concentration**	**Flow**
Pre-rinse	5.0 minutes	Ambient		
Caustic wash	7.0 minutes	150° F	1.5–2.5%	70 gal/min
Rinse	3.0 minutes	Ambient		
Sanitizer	2.0 minutes	Ambient	1500–2500 ppm	

Lines				
Process	**Time**	**Temperature**	**Concentration**	**Flow**
Pre-rinse	5.0 minutes	Ambient		
Caustic wash	10.0 minutes	150° F	1.5–2.5%	$\geq$ 5 ft/sec
Rinse*	5.0 minutes	Ambient		
Sanitizer	2.0 minutes	Ambient	1500–2500 ppm	

* Apply an acid rinse as needed to remove mineral buildup (minimum 5,000 ppm).

Silos				
Process	**Time**	**Temperature**	**Concentration**	**Flow**
Pre-rinse	5.0 minutes	Ambient		
Caustic wash	15.0 minutes	150° F	1.5–2.5%	70 gal/min
Rinse*	5.0 minutes	Ambient		
Sanitizer	2.0 minutes	Ambient	1500–2500 ppm	

* Apply an acid rinse as needed to remove mineral build-up (minimum 5,000ppm).

3. Visually inspect the vessel at the completion of CIP.
4. Document the steps of the CIP on the egg products CIP log (see below).

S2.11.3 Responsibility

Employee title	Responsibility
Processing Employee	Perform the CIP and complete the documentation as defined.
Processing Supervisor	Review documentation to ensure all parameters are met.

S2.11.4 Documentation

1. Egg products CIP log.
2. CIP charts.

S2.12 EGG PRODUCTS CIP LOG

Plant: _____ **Date:** _____

Vessel ID	Time CIP (start)	Time CIP (end)	Inspection	Initial

Perform a concentration check once per shift on the (1) silo, (2) tanker, and (3) line.

Shift 1

Vessel	Caustic concentration	Sanitizer concentration	Initial
Tanker			
Line			
Silo			

Shift 2

Vessel	Caustic concentration	Sanitizer concentration	Initial
Tanker			
Line			
Silo			

Shift 3

Vessel	Caustic concentration	Sanitizer concentration	Initial
Tanker			
Line			
Silo			

Supervisor Review: _____

S2.13 TANKER EXTERIOR WASH PROCEDURE

These procedures recommend minimum steps for C&D of plastic, washable egg-handling materials. Alternative procedures achieving the C&D objectives may be used as required under specific circumstances.

S2.13.1 Tanker Wash Procedure

1. Make sure that all openings on the tanker are closed tightly.

2. Clean the undercarriage and tires with a high-pressure washer and appropriate detergent to remove dirt or ice.

3. Foam the entire exterior of the tanker, undercarriage of the trailer, and tires with a soft, metal-type, general purpose foaming cleaner. Follow the manufacturer recommended procedures for this product.

4. Let foam sit on all areas for 5 to 10 minutes.

5. Rinse with a quaternary ammonium or chlorine sanitizer after foam.[10]

    a. Minimum sanitizer concentration for quaternary sanitizer is 200 ppm (or per manufacturers recommendation).

    b. Minimum sanitizer concentration for chlorine 50 ppm.

6. Check the concentration of the sanitizer on every tanker and record the results on the exterior wash certificate.

7. After all areas are rinsed with sanitizer, complete the exterior wash certificate.

8. Give one copy of the exterior wash certificate to the driver and file the other copy with the tanker unloading paperwork.

[10] EPA, *Registered Antimicrobial Products with Label Claims for Avian (Bird) Flu Disinfectants*, March 13, 2008, www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian_flu_products.htm.

S2.13.2 TANKER EXTERIOR CLEANING CERTIFICATE

TANKER EXTERIOR CLEANING CERTIFICATE

Must be used during elevated or highest biosecurity conditions

Date: _____ Company Location: _____

Time: _____ Supplier: _____

Truck Line: _____

Trailer number or license plate number of trailer: _____

Exterior and undercarriage foamed using:_____

Exterior and undercarriage sanitized using:_____ at _____ ppm

Exterior was foamed and sanitized by:_____ (signature)

One copy to go with the driver—One copy to stay with company paperwork

S2.14 INEDIBLE EGG

S2.14.1 Procedures

1. Produce, collect, and handle inedible liquid egg consistent with good manufacturing practices.

2. Maintain inedible egg at temperatures less than 45 °F until pasteurized and dried or otherwise heat-treated.

3. Clean and maintain all process lines, centrifuges, bins, trucks, and dryers following protocols for CIP of liquid process systems, including the interior and exterior of tankers, hand-cleaning where applicable. Clean and disinfect the interiors of trucks transporting inedible eggs in barrels or similar containers following procedures for cleaning interiors of trucks transporting nest run shell eggs.

4. At the drying facility, pasteurize the inedible liquid egg.[11]

5. For inedible liquid egg with solids less than 25 percent, process with a minimum hold time of 188 seconds at 60 °C (140 °F).[12]

6. Maintain pasteurized inedible egg under refrigeration until dried and packaged.

7. Maintain dried, inedible egg following good manufacturing process.

8. Applications of inedible egg may include a thermal heating or cooking preparation procedure for feeding to animals. Thermal treatments exceeding 70 °C (158 °F) should be acceptable.[13]

S2.14.2 Documentation

Pasteurization log and supporting information.

[11] For additional information, see World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), "Procedures for the inactivation of the AI virus in eggs and egg products" (Article 10.4.25), *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, 2011, http://www.oie.int/.

[12] OIE standards for inactivation of AI virus in egg products are generally less severe than the minimum pasteurization times at temperature for inactivation of *Salmonella sp.* That relationship suggests that alternative pasteurization processes for inedible egg would be adequate if those processes are documented as rendering the product free of *Salmonella sp.*

[13] For additional information, see OIE, "Procedures for the inactivation of the AI virus in eggs and egg products" (Article 10.4.25), *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, 2011, http://www.oie.int/.

S2.15 For All Truck Drivers

S2.15.1 General

1. Do not leave the cab, or the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected.

2. If leaving the cab, wear protective coveralls, boots, and head cover while outside the cab and remove them immediately before reentering the cab.

S2.16 Loading Docks Receiving Shell Eggs from Control Areas

These procedures are recommended for managing and C&D of loading docks receiving shell eggs moving under permit from an AI Control Area.

S2.16.1 General

This recommendation assumes that the following C&D procedures are incorporated into the loading dock management and C&D procedure:

1. Egg Packing Materials: Plastic Flats, Pallets, Dividers, and Materials Constructed of Wood (Pallets, Divider Board, Tic-Tacs).

2. Shell Egg Truck Exterior/Interior Wash Procedure.

3. Moving Hatching Eggs Out of an AI Control Area.

This recommended procedure may be used for loading docks that may have dual use for receiving eggs for processing or hatching and shipping processed product from the premises. The procedure is also recommended for loading docks dedicated to raw materials (shell eggs for processing or eggs for hatching).

S2.16.2 Procedure

1. During an emergency where an AI Control Area has been established, do not accept deliveries of eggs from a Control Area unless the shipment is conducted as allowed by permit by relevant veterinary authorities.

2. *Originating farm or facility*: do not load the eggs for shipment until a permit to move is obtained and a scheduled receiving time is provided by the receiving premises.

3. *Receiving premises*: schedule arrival of eggs under permit for the end of a processing day so that they may be processed as the "last eggs" handled that day before full C&D of the processing premises and equipment.

4. *Receiving premises*: receive the eggs at the scheduled delivery time:

    a. Leave the eggs arriving at the premises on the unopened truck until authorized by the receiving premises to approach the loading dock.

    b. Before unloading, review and verify the documentation of the origin and quantity of eggs contained in the permit for movement.

    c. Off load the eggs and move them to segregated storage or, preferably, immediately process them (convert to liquid egg for pasteurization, wash, and sanitize or cook).

5. Clean and disinfect the shell egg truck following the procedure cited above before leaving the premises.

6. Clean and disinfect the egg-handling materials following the procedure cited above.

7. Clean the loading dock area, receiving storage areas, and connecting passages.

    a. Assemble appropriate equipment (PPE, brushes, high-pressure washer, and low-pressure spray or foaming equipment for sanitizer application) and prepare detergent and sanitizer solutions following manufacturer directions.[14]

    b. Maintain the operating log, noting the temperature of the wash and rinse waters and detergent and sanitizer concentrations.

    c. Dry clean by brushing or scraping to remove accumulated organic matter and soil.

    d. Wash with detergent solution using brushes or high-pressure washer and rinse with clean water.

    e. Inspect for cleanliness and repeat wash procedure if not clean.

    f. Apply sanitizing solution and allow sanitized surfaces to dry.

[14] EPA, *Registered Antimicrobial Products with Label Claims for Avian (Bird) Flu Disinfectants*, March 13, 2008, www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian_flu_products.htm.

Supplement 3
Permitted Movement Checklists

Supplement 3 of the Secure Egg Supply (SES) Plan provides permitted movement checklists for all of the products covered by the SES Plan. These checklists provided detailed steps that need to be completed to obtain a permit.

CONTENTS

S3.1 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG

Pasteurized Liquid Egg			
Checklist for Permitted Movement			
Date:	**Date Form Created:**	**Date Form Revised:**	
Farm Identification:			
Truck Identification:			
General Permit Requirements			
#	**Step Completed**	**Signature/Initial**	
		Truck Driver	**Farm or Processing Plant Personnel**
1.	Traceability information (premises ID, global position system [GPS] coordinates, or other).	N/A	
2.	If there are poultry on the premises, flock production parameters are normal.	N/A	
3.	Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.	N/A	
Truck and Driver Biosecurity Requirements			
4.	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected .		N/A
5.	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.		N/A
6.	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.		N/A

S3.2 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF NON-PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG

Non-Pasteurized Liquid Egg			
Checklist for Permitted Movement			
Date:		**Date Form Created:**	**Date Form Revised:**
Farm Identification:			
Truck Identification:			
General Permit Requirements			
#	**Step Completed**	**Signature/Initial**	
		Truck Driver	**Farm or Processing Plant Personnel**
1.	Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other).	N/A	
2.	If there are poultry on the premises, flock production parameters are normal.	N/A	
3.	Negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) results for Permitted Movement Checklists (HPAI) on day of movement (one 5-bird pool or one 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises).	N/A	
Truck and Driver Biosecurity Requirements			
5.	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected.		N/A
6.	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.		N/A
7.	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.		N/A

S3.3 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS (TO PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY)

Washed and Sanitized Shell Eggs (to Premises without Poultry)			
Checklist for Permitted Movement			
Date:	**Date Form Created:**	**Date Form Revised:**	
Farm Identification:			
Truck Identification:			
General Permit Requirements			
#	**Step Completed**	**Signature/Initial**	
		Truck Driver	**Farm or Processing Plant Personnel**
1.	Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other).	N/A	
2.	If there are poultry on the premises, flock production parameters are normal.	N/A	
3.	Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.	N/A	
4.	ICP completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.	N/A	
5.	Negative RRT-PCR results for HPAI (one 5-bird pool or one 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises). Lab reports are attached to the permit.	N/A	
6.	Second negative RRT-PCR results for HPAI (one 5-bird pool or one 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises). Lab reports are attached to the permit.		
Truck and Driver Biosecurity Requirements			
7.	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected.		N/A
8.	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.		N/A
9.	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.		N/A

#	Step Completed	Signature/Initial	
		Truck Driver	**Farm or Processing Plant Personnel**
Product-Specific Biosecurity			
10.	The transport vehicle shall be sealed by farm or company personnel under the authorization of the Incident Command.	N/A	
11.	Egg-handling materials can be returned to the premises of origin after at least 24 hours have elapsed since these materials were moved from the farm and without contacting materials going to other premises.	N/A	

S3.4 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS (TO PREMISES WITH POULTRY)

WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS (TO PREMISES WITH POULTRY)			
Checklist for Permitted Movement			
Date:	**Date Form Created:**	**Date Form Revised:**	
Farm Identification:			
Truck Identification:			
General Permit Requirements			
#	**Step Completed**	**Signature/Initial**	
		Truck Driver	**Farm or Processing Plant Personnel**
1.	Traceability information (premises ID, global position system [GPS] coordinates, or other).	N/A	
2.	Flock production parameters are normal.	N/A	
3.	Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.	N/A	
4.	ICP completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.	N/A	
5.	Negative RRT-PCR results for HPAI (each result is one 5-bird or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises). Lab reports are attached to the permit.	N/A	
6.	Second negative RRT-PCR results for HPAI (each result is one 5-bird or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises). Lab reports are attached to the permit**.**		
Truck and Driver Biosecurity Requirements			
7.	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected.		N/A
8.	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.		N/A
9.	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.		N/A

#	Step Completed	Signature/Initial	
		Truck Driver	**Farm or Processing Plant Personnel**
Product Specific Biosecurity			
10.	The transport vehicle shall be sealed by farm or company personnel under the authorization of the Incident Command.	N/A	N/A
11.	Egg-handling materials used in the transport of eggs to breaking or further processing must be 1. destroyed at the final destination plant, or 2. cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures) and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises.	N/A	

S3.5 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF NEST RUN SHELL EGGS

Nest Run Shell Eggs			
Checklist for Permitted Movement			
Date:	**Date Form Created:**	**Date Form Revised:**	
Farm Identification:			
Truck Identification:			
General Permit Requirements			
#	**Step Completed**	**Signature/Initial**	
		Truck Driver	**Farm or Processing Plant Personnel**
1.	Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other).	N/A	
2.	Flock production parameters are normal.	N/A	
3.	Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.	N/A	
4.	ICP completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.	N/A	
5.	Two negative RRT-PCR results for HPAI (each result is one 5-bird pool or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds on each house on the premises) and a 2-day hold, where at least one RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later. Lab reports are attached to the permit.	N/A	
Truck and Driver Biosecurity Requirements			
6.	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected.		N/A
7.	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.		N/A
8.	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.		N/A
Product Specific Biosecurity			
9.	Nest run shell eggs must be moved directly and only to a premises without poultry for washing and sanitizing, breaking, or further processing.		N/A
10.	The transport vehicle shall be sealed by farm or company personnel under the authorization of the Incident Command.	N/A	
11.	Egg-handling materials must be destroyed at the destination plant or cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures).	N/A	
12.	Egg-handling materials can be returned to the premises of origin after at least 24 hours have elapsed since these materials were moved from the farm and without contacting materials going to other premises.	N/A	

S3.6 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF LAYER HATCHING EGGS

Layer Hatching Eggs			
Checklist for Permitted Movement			
Date:	**Date Form Created:**	**Date Form Revised:**	
Farm Identification:			
Truck Identification:			
General Permit Requirements			
#	**Step Completed**	**Signature/Initial**	
		Truck Driver	**Farm or Processing Plant Personnel**
1.	Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other).	N/A	
2.	Flock production parameters are normal.	N/A	
3.	Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.	N/A	
4.	ICP completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.	N/A	
5.	Two negative RRT-PCR results for HPAI (each result is one 5-bird pool or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises) and a 2-day hold, where at least one RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later. Lab reports are attached to the permit.	N/A	
Truck and Driver Biosecurity Requirements			
6.	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected.		N/A
7.	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.		N/A
8.	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.		N/A
Product Specific Biosecurity			
9.	Layer hatching eggs from source flocks where RRT-PCR results are negative for HPAI represent a low risk and may move to hatcheries within or out of the Control Area by permit, provided that permit requirements below have been met.		N/A
10.	Layer hatching eggs must be moved directly and only to a hatchery or a processing facility without poultry for breaking and further processing.		N/A
11.	The transport vehicle shall be sealed by farm or company personnel under the authorization of the Incident Command.	N/A	

#	Step Completed	Signature/Initial	
		Truck Driver	**Farm or Processing Plant Personnel**
12.	Layer hatching eggs must be packed in either new disposable materials or plastic materials that were previously cleaned and disinfected at the hatchery.	N/A	
13.	Egg-handling materials can be returned to the premises of origin after at least 24 hours have elapsed since these materials were moved from the farm and without contacting materials going to other premises.		N/A
14.	New paper or fiber flats must be used for hand gathered eggs.	N/A	
15.	The layer hatching eggs must be sanitized with an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered disinfectant for avian influenza virus according to the manufacturer label directions for application on layer hatching eggs or by formaldehyde fumigation immediately after collection.	N/A	
16.	Hatchery loading docks, connecting passages, and receiving storage areas are cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant after receiving layer hatching eggs.	N/A	
17.	The transfer of layer hatching eggs into setters and movements of unwashed materials originating from the breeder flock must be conducted after the hatching or chick processing operations on the same day.	N/A	
18.	Egg contents leaked onto hatchery floors must be cleaned and disinfected according to hatchery standard operating procedure.	N/A	
19.	Employees must wash their hands with soap or apply a hand sanitizer before entering the hatcher room or chick processing rooms.	N/A	
20.	Employees must take precautions to prevent the transfer of microbial contamination into the chick processing room via shoes.	N/A	
21.	The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.	N/A	

S3.7 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF LAYER DAY-OLD CHICKS

Layer Day-Old Chicks			
Checklist for Permitted Movement			
Date:	**Date Form Created:**	**Date Form Revised:**	
Farm Identification:			
Truck Identification:			
General Permit Requirements			
#	**Step Completed**	**Signature/Initial**	
		Truck Driver	**Farm or Hatchery Personnel**
1.	Once the Control Area is established, eggs to be hatched from flocks inside the Control Area must come from flocks with negative RRT-PCR tests.	N/A	
2.	Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other).	N/A	
3.	Flock production parameters are normal.	N/A	
4.	Hatchery biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.	N/A	
5.	Hatchery does not have other poultry on premises except for day-old chicks hatched onsite and held for one or two days before shipping.	N/A	
6.	ICP completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.	N/A	
7.	The destination site has been informed that day-old chicks need to be placed in a 21 day quarantine.	N/A	
8.	When the Control Area is initially established there may be eggs in the hatchery egg room from flocks in the Control Area. Per the ICP, two 5-bird pools or 11-bird pools from those flocks should be immediately tested by RRT-PCR and found negative before permits are issued to reduce the risk of day-old chicks infected via cross contamination from hatching eggs being moved off the premises.	N/A	
Truck and Driver Biosecurity Requirements			
9.	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected.		N/A
10.	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.		N/A
11.	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.		N/A

#	Step Completed	Signature/Initial	
		Truck Driver	**Farm or Hatchery Personnel**
Product Specific Biosecurity			
12.	When the Control Area is first established, sanitize hatching eggs and handling materials from the Control Area if present in the hatchery egg storage room with an EPA registered disinfectant according to the manufacturer's label directions or by the National Poultry Improvement Plan guidelines.	N/A	
13.	When the Control Area is first established, if hatching eggs from breeder flocks in the Control Area are present in the hatchery, the hatchery connecting passages and receiving storage areas should be cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant.	N/A	
14.	The hatchery product specific biosecurity steps from the hatching egg risk assessment should be followed for subsequent hatchery operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.	N/A	
15.	Place chicks in new cardboard boxes or plastic boxes that have been cleaned and disinfected.	N/A	
16.	The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command requirements.		N/A
17.	The truck driver wears protective coveralls, boots, gloves, and head cover when outside the cab and removes them immediately before reentering the cab. The driver should not enter the pullet house.		N/A
18.	Return the truck directly to the hatchery by the same route through the Control Area, avoiding known Infected Premises by the most distance possible.		N/A
19.	A shower and a change of clothes are required of the driver before entering the hatchery after returning from a pullet farm.		N/A
20.	Reusable chick handling materials moved from a pullet farm are cleaned and disinfected according to the C&D Guidelines before being returned to the hatchery.	N/A	
21.	The driver does not pick up another shipment of layer day-old chicks on the same day when he/she delivers used chick handling materials to the hatchery from a pullet farm.		N/A
22.	Work flow practices are implemented at the hatchery to prevent cleaned and disinfected chick handling materials from being moved across areas that are not cleaned and disinfected after movement of hatching egg handling materials.	N/A	
23.	The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.	N/A	

S3.8 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF DRY EGGSHELLS

Dry Eggshells			
Checklist for Permitted Movement			
Date:	**Date Form Created:**	**Date Form Revised:**	
Farm Identification:			
Truck Identification:			
General Permit Requirements			
#	**Step Completed**	**Signature/Initial**	
		Truck Driver	**Farm or Hatchery Personnel**
1.	Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other).	N/A	
2.	Flock production parameters are normal.	N/A	
3.	Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.	N/A	
3.	ICP completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.	N/A	
4.	For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite, one negative RRT-PCR result is required.	N/A	
Truck and Driver Biosecurity Requirements			
6.	If there are poultry on the premises, the Incident Commander may require the exterior of the transport vehicle be cleaned and disinfected depending on onsite factors.		N/A
7.	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.		N/A
8.	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.		N/A
Product-Specific Biosecurity			
9.	Dry eggshells are wet eggshells that have been treated with a drying process that reduces moisture content of incoming wet eggshells to 4 percent, or lower, with an exhaust air temperature greater than 200°F.	N/A	

S3.9 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF INEDIBLE EGG PRODUCT FROM PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY

Inedible Egg Product (INEP) from Premises without Poultry			
Checklist for Permitted Movement			
Date:	**Date Form Created:**	**Date Form Revised:**	
Farm Identification:			
Truck Identification:			
General Permit Requirements			
#	**Step Completed**	**Signature/Initial**	
		Truck Driver	**Farm or Hatchery Personnel**
1.	Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other).	N/A	
2.	If there are poultry on the premises, flock production parameters are normal.	N/A	
3.	Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.		
4.	ICP completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.	N/A	
Truck and Driver Biosecurity Requirements			
5.	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.		N/A
6.	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.		N/A

S3.10 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF INEDIBLE EGG PRODUCT FROM PREMISES WITH POULTRY TO PASTEURIZATION

Inedible Egg Product from Premises with Poultry			
Checklist for Permitted Movement			
Date:	**Date Form Created:**	**Date Form Revised:**	
Farm Identification:			
Truck Identification:			
General Permit Requirements			
#	**Step Completed**	**Signature/Initial**	
		Truck Driver	**Farm or Hatchery Personnel**
1.	Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other).	N/A	
2.	Flock production parameters are normal.	N/A	
3.	Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.	N/A	
4.	ICP completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.	N/A	
5.	For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite, two negative RRT-PCR results are required before the first movement.	N/A	
6.	For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite, after the first movement, one negative RRT-PCR result is required.	N/A	
Truck and Driver Biosecurity Requirements			
7.	The exterior of the vehicle moving INEP is cleaned and disinfected before entering the destination premises.		N/A
8.	If the tanker is destined to a premises with poultry after delivering INEP then the interior and exterior of the vehicle is cleaned and disinfected.		N/A
9.	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.		N/A
10.	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.		N/A

#	Step Completed	Signature/Initial	
		Truck Driver	Farm or Hatchery Personnel
Product-Specific Biosecurity			
11.	INEP can only move to a plant where it is pasteurized according to the USDA FSIS standards for inactivating *Salmonella* in whole egg, or whole egg blends, depending on the percent of non-egg ingredients.	N/A	
12.	If carboys are used in the transport of INEP they must be 1) destroyed at the final destination or 2) cleaned and sanitized and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises.	N/A	
13.	When the Control Area is first established, sanitize hatching eggs and handling materials from the Control Area if present in the hatchery egg storage room with an EPA registered disinfectant according to the manufacturer's label directions or by the National Poultry Improvement Plan guidelines.	N/A	
14.	When the Control Area is first established, if hatching eggs from breeder flocks in the Control Area are present in the hatchery, the hatchery connecting passages and receiving storage areas should be cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant.	N/A	
15.	The hatchery product-specific biosecurity steps from the hatching egg risk assessment should be followed for subsequent hatchery operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.	N/A	
16.	Place chicks in new cardboard boxes or plastic boxes that have been cleaned and disinfected.	N/A	
17.	The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command requirements.		N/A
18.	The truck driver wears protective coveralls, boots, gloves, and head cover when outside the cab and removes them immediately before reentering the cab. The driver should not enter the pullet house.		N/A
19.	Return the truck directly to the hatchery by the same route through the Control Area, avoiding known Infected Premises by the most distance possible.		N/A
20.	A shower and a change of clothes are required of the driver before entering the hatchery after returning from a pullet farm.		N/A
21.	Reusable chick handling materials moved from a pullet farm are cleaned and disinfected according to the C&D Guidelines before being returned to the hatchery.	N/A	
22.	The driver does not pick up another shipment of layer day-old chicks on the same day when he/she delivers used chick handling materials to the hatchery from a pullet farm.		N/A
23.	Work flow practices are implemented at the hatchery to prevent cleaned and disinfected chick handling materials from being moved across areas that are not cleaned and disinfected after movement of hatching egg handling materials.	N/A	
24.	The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.	N/A	

S3.11 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF INEDIBLE EGG PRODUCT FROM PREMISES WITH POULTRY TO LANDFILL

Inedible Egg Product from Premises with Poultry			
Checklist for Permitted Movement			
Date:	**Date Form Created:**	**Date Form Revised:**	
Farm Identification:			
Truck Identification:			
General Permit Requirements			
#	**Step Completed**	**Signature/Initial**	
		Truck Driver	**Farm or Hatchery Personnel**
1.	Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other).	N/A	
2.	Flock production parameters are normal.	N/A	
3.	Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.	N/A	
4.	ICP completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.	N/A	
5.	For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite, after the first movement, one negative RRT-PCR result is required.	N/A	
Truck and Driver Biosecurity Requirements			
6.	The exterior of the vehicle moving INEP is cleaned and disinfected before returning to a poultry premises.		N/A
7.	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.		N/A
8.	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.		N/A
Product-Specific Biosecurity			
9.	INEP disposed in a landfill should be covered by 6 inches of earthen material (or equivalent) immediately after disposal to restrict access to flies, insects, and other vermin.	N/A	

S3.12 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS TO LANDFILL

Wet Eggshells			
Checklist for Permitted Movement			
Date:	**Date Form Created:**	**Date Form Revised:**	
Farm Identification:			
Truck Identification:			
General Permit Requirements			
#	**Step Completed**	**Signature/Initial**	
		Truck Driver	**Farm or Hatchery Personnel**
1.	Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other).	N/A	
2.	Flock production parameters are normal.	N/A	
3.	Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.	N/A	
4.	ICP completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.	N/A	
5.	For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite, two negative RRT-PCR results are required. **If this and all other requirements are met, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to landfill.**	N/A	
Truck and Driver Biosecurity Requirements			
6.	The interior and exterior of the vehicle (including the open bed) is cleaned and disinfected if traveling to a different poultry premises.		N/A
7.	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.		N/A
8.	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.		N/A
Product-Specific Biosecurity Requirements			
9.	Wet eggshells should be covered by 6 inches of earthen material (or equivalent) immediately after disposal to restrict access to flies, insects, and other vermin.	N/A	

S3.13 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS FOR LAND APPLICATION

Wet Eggshells			
Checklist for Permitted Movement			
Date:	**Date Form Created:**	**Date Form Revised:**	
Farm Identification:			
Truck Identification:			
General Permit Requirements			
#	**Step Completed**	**Signature/Initial**	
		Truck Driver	**Farm or Hatchery Personnel**
1.	Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other).	N/A	
2.	Flock production parameters are normal.	N/A	
3.	Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.	N/A	
4.	ICP completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.	N/A	
5.	For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite, two negative RRT-PCR results are required before the first movement to land application in an outbreak; on an ongoing basis, one test per day is sufficient and there is not hold time requirement. **If this and all other requirements are met, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to land application site.**	N/A	
Truck and Driver Biosecurity Requirements			
6.	The interior and exterior of the vehicle (including the open bed) is cleaned and disinfected if traveling to a different poultry premises.		N/A
7.	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.		N/A
8.	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.		N/A
Product-Specific Biosecurity			
9.	The land application site for wet eggshells is at least a distance of 3 km away from premises with other commercial poultry.	N/A	
10.	Wet eggshells from an inline egg-breaking facility are required to be held in a storage pile at the destination premises for two days before land application.	N/A	

S3.14 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS TO DRYING

Wet Eggshells			
Checklist for Permitted Movement			
Date:	**Date Form Created:**	**Date Form Revised:**	
Farm Identification:			
Truck Identification:			
General Permit Requirements			
#	**Step Completed**	**Signature/Initial**	
		Truck Driver	**Farm or Hatchery Personnel**
1.	Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other).	N/A	
2.	Flock production parameters are normal.	N/A	
3.	Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.	N/A	
4.	ICP completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.	N/A	
5.	For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite, two negative RRT-PCR results are required before the first movement to land application in an outbreak; on an ongoing basis, one test per day is sufficient and there is not hold time requirement. **If this and all other requirements are met, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to drying at a standalone facility.**	N/A	
Truck and Driver Biosecurity Requirements			
6.	The interior and exterior of the vehicle (including the open bed) is cleaned and disinfected if traveling to a different poultry premises.		N/A
7.	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.		N/A
9.	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.		N/A
Product Specific Biosecurity			
9.	Measures should be taken to exclude flies from the truck cab.	N/A	

Supplement 4
Proactive Risk Assessments

The University of Minnesota and Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health in collaboration with representatives from the U.S. egg industry completed a series of proactive risk assessments (RAs) to estimate the risk of HPAI transmission to epidemiologically linked poultry premises through the movement of various egg industry products and associated handling materials. RAs have been developed for the following products:

- Pasteurized Liquid Eggs
- Non-Pasteurized Liquid Eggs
- Washed & Sanitized Shell Eggs
- Nest Run Shell Eggs
- Hatching Eggs
- Day-Old Chicks
- Egg Shells
- Inedible Eggs

Copies of the RAs can be found on the Secure Egg Supply website at http://secureeggsupply.com/proactive-risk-assessments/

Supplement 5
Permit Examples

CONTENTS

Pasteurized Liquid Egg

Non-Pasteurized Liquid Egg

Washed and Sanitized Shell Eggs

Nest Run Shell Eggs

Layer Hatching Eggs

Layer Day-Old Chicks

Shells and Inedible Egg Product

INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG TO MARKET FROM AN ON-FARM PASTEURIZATION FACILITY

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name and 911 address)

to _____(market).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.

I certify that the flock of origin of the pasteurized liquid egg has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

/

Incident Commander	Printed Name and Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the pasteurized liquid egg are within normal range on the date of shipment.

/

Premises Manager	Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The Incident Command (IC) may issue the initial permit if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG TO MARKET FROM AN ON-FARM PASTEURIZATION FACILITY

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT:_____
***xx is premises number, subsequent permits should be renumbered, 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name and 911 address)

to _____(market).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the pasteurized liquid egg are within normal range today.

/

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

Emergency Contact Information

Cell phone Land line E-mail

The Incident Command (IC) may issue the initial permit if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG TO MARKET FROM A PASTEURIZATION FACILITY WITHIN THE CONTROL AREA

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0 DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name and 911 address)

to _____(market).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. . If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.

I certify that this pasteurized liquid egg facility has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

/

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that eggs, from the Control Area, in this shipment of pasteurized liquid egg arrived under permit.

/

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The Incident Command (IC) may issue the initial permit if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless notified by IC to stop movement of product from this facility.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG TO MARKET FROM A PASTEURIZATION FACILITY WITHIN THE CONTROL AREA

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, subsequent permits should be renumbered, 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name and 911 address)

to _____(market).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.

I certify that eggs, from the Control Area, in this shipment of pasteurized liquid egg arrived under permit.

_____ / _____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

Emergency Contact Information

_____ _____ _____

Cell phone Land line E-mail

The Incident Command (IC) may issue the initial permit if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless notified by IC to stop movement of product from this facility.

INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF NON-PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG TO PASTEURIZATION

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____
***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (pasteurization plant).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The truck's tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.

- This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)

Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI: _____ (This permit allows movement of product from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available.)

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.

I certify that the flock of origin of the non-pasteurized liquid egg has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ / _____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the non-pasteurized liquid egg are within normal range on the date of shipment.

_____ / _____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The Incident Command (IC) may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF NON-PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG TO PASTEURIZATION

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____
***xx is premises number, subsequent permits should be numbered 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (pasteurization plant).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The truck's tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.

- This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)

Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI: _____ (This permit allows movement of product from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available.)

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the non-pasteurized liquid egg are within normal range today.

/

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

Emergency Contact Information

Cell phone Land line E-mail

The Incident Command (IC) may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY (OTHER THAN DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____
***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises without poultry).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Transport vehicle must be sealed by premises or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC). **SEAL #:**_____
- This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises of origin. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)

Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI:_____ (This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available.)

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.

I certify that the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ / _____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal range today.

_____ / _____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY (OTHER THAN DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____
***xx is premises number, subsequent permits should be renumbered, 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises without poultry).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Transport vehicle must be sealed by premises or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC). **SEAL #:**_____
- This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises of origin. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)

Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI:_____ (This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available.)

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal range today.

/

Premises Manager	Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

Emergency Contact Information

Cell phone	Land line	E-mail

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY (DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____
***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises without poultry).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.

- Transport vehicle must be sealed by premises or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC).
  SEAL #:_____

- This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises of origin. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)

- Only eggs stored for 2 days from the date of production are eligible to move to market.

Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI: _____ (This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available.)

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.

I certify that the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ / _____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal range today.

_____ / _____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY (DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____
***xx is premises number, subsequent permits should be renumbered, 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises without poultry).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Transport vehicle must be sealed by premises or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC). **SEAL #:**_____
- This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises of origin. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)
- Only eggs stored for 2 days from the date of production are eligible to move.

Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI:_____ (This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available.)

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal range today.

_____ / _____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

Emergency Contact Information

_____ _____ _____

Cell phone Land line E-mail

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITH POULTRY (OTHER THAN DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____
***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises with poultry).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Transport vehicle must be sealed by premises or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC). **SEAL #:**_____
- Egg-handling material used to transport eggs to breaking or further processing plants must be destroyed at the final destination or cleaned, sanitized (following accepted procedures), and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises.
- This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises of origin. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)

Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI:_____ (This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available.)

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.

I certify that the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ / _____ _____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal range today.

_____ / _____ _____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITH POULTRY (OTHER THAN DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____
***xx is premises number, subsequent permits should be renumbered, 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises with poultry).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Transport vehicle must be sealed by farm or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC). **SEAL #:**_____
- Egg-handling material used to transport eggs to breaking or further processing plants must be destroyed at the final destination or cleaned, sanitized (following accepted procedures) and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises.
- This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises of origin. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)

Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI: _____ (This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available.)

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal range today.

_____ / _____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

Emergency Contact Information

_____ _____ _____

Cell phone Land line E-mail

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITH POULTRY (DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____
***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises with poultry).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.

- Transport vehicle must be sealed by premises or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC). **SEAL #:**_____

- Egg-handling material used to transport eggs to breaking or further processing plants must be destroyed at the final destination or cleaned, sanitized (following accepted procedures) and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises.

- This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises of origin. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)

- Only eggs stored for 2 days from the date of production are eligible to move to market.

Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI:_____ (This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available.)

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.

I certify that the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ / _____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal range today.

_____ / _____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITH POULTRY (DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____
***xx is premises number, subsequent permits should be renumbered, 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises with poultry).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.

- Transport vehicle must be sealed by farm or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC).
  SEAL #:_____

- Egg-handling material used to transport eggs to breaking or further processing plants must be destroyed at the final destination or cleaned, sanitized (following accepted procedures) and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises.

- This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises of origin. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)

- Only eggs stored for 2 days from the date of production are eligible to move to market.

Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI:_____ (This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available.)

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal range today.

_____ / _____

Premises Manager | Printed Name and Signature | Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

Emergency Contact Information

_____ _____ _____

Cell phone | Land line | E-mail

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF NEST RUN EGGS TO MOVE TO OFF-FARM LOCATION (WITHOUT POULTRY) FOR WASHING AND SANITIZING, BREAKING, OR PROCESSING

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____
***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (off-site location for washing and sanitizing, breaking, or processing).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- The eggs must be moved directly and only to a premises without poultry for washing and sanitizing, breaking, or for processing.
- Transport vehicle must be sealed by premises or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC). **SEAL #:**_____
- Egg-handling materials must be destroyed at the destination plant or cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures).
- Egg-handling materials can be returned to the premises of origin after at least 24 hours have elapsed since these materials were moved from the farm and without contacting materials going to other premises.
- New paper or fiber flats must be used for hand gathered eggs.
- This permit is only valid if accompanied by two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) tests for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)
- If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move nest run eggs to processing after two negative RRT-PCRs and a 2-day hold, **where at least 1 RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later.**

Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI: _____ (This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available).

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the two current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock are attached.

I certify that the flock of origin of the nest run eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ / _____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the nest run eggs are within normal range on the date of shipment.

_____ / _____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF NEST RUN EGGS TO MOVE TO OFF-FARM LOCATION (WITHOUT POULTRY) FOR WASHING AND SANITIZING, BREAKING, OR PROCESSING

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (off-site location for washing and sanitizing, breaking, or processing).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- The eggs must be moved directly and only to a premises without poultry for washing and sanitizing, breaking, or for processing.
- Transport vehicle must be sealed by premises or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC). **SEAL #:**_____
- Egg-handling materials must be destroyed at the destination plant or cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures).
- Egg-handling materials can be returned to the premises of origin after at least 24 hours have elapsed since these materials were moved from the farm and without contacting materials going to other premises.
- New paper or fiber flats must be used for hand gathered eggs.
- This permit is only valid if accompanied by two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) tests for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)
- If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move nest run eggs to processing after two negative RRT-PCRs and a 2-day hold, **where at least 1 RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later.**

Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI: _____
(This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available.)

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the two current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock are attached.

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the nest run eggs are within normal range on the date of shipment.

_____ / _____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

Emergency Contact Information

_____ _____ _____

Cell phone Land line E-mail

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

PERMIT FOR LAYER HATCHING EGGS TO MOVE TO HATCHERY OR PROCESSING PLANT

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (hatchery or processing).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Must be moved directly and only to a hatchery or a processing facility without poultry for breaking and further processing.
- Transport vehicle shall be sealed by premises or company personnel under the authorization of Incident Command (IC).
  SEAL #:_____
- The layer hatching eggs must be packed in either new disposable materials or plastic materials that were previously cleaned and disinfected at the hatchery.
- Egg-handling materials can be returned to the premises of origin after at least 24 hours have elapsed since these materials were moved from the farm and without contacting materials going to other premises.
- New paper or fiber flats must be used for hand gathered eggs.
- The layer hatching eggs must be sanitized with an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered disinfectant for avian influenza virus according to the manufacturer label directions for application on layer hatching eggs or by formaldehyde fumigation immediately after collection.
- Hatchery loading docks, connecting passages, and receiving storage areas are cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant after receiving layer hatching eggs.
- The transfer of hatching eggs into setters and movements of unwashed materials originating from the breeder flock must be conducted after the hatching or chick processing operations on the same day.
- Egg contents leaked onto hatchery floors must be cleaned and disinfected according to hatchery standard operating procedure.
- Employees must wash their hands with soap or apply a hand sanitizer before entering the hatcher room or chick processing room. Employees must take precautions to prevent the transfer of microbial contamination into the chick processing room via shoes.
- The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.
- If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move layer hatching eggs to the hatchery or processing plant after two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCRs) and a 2-day hold, **where at least one RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample (5-bird pool or 11-bird pool per 50 dead birds) taken on the second day of holding or later.** (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)

Date of current negative RRT-PCR tests for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI): _____
(This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available).

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the two current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock are attached.

I certify that the flock of origin of the layer hatching eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____/_____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the layer hatching eggs are within normal range on the date of shipment.

_____/_____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR LAYER HATCHING EGGS TO MOVE TO HATCHERY OR PROCESSING PLANT

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (hatchery or processing).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Must be moved directly and only to a hatchery or a processing facility without poultry for breaking and further processing.
- Transport vehicle shall be sealed by premises or company personnel under the authorization of Incident Command (IC).
  SEAL #:_____
- The layer hatching eggs must be packed in either new disposable materials or plastic materials that were previously cleaned and disinfected at the hatchery.
- Egg-handling materials can be returned to the premises of origin after at least 24 hours have elapsed since these materials were moved from the farm and without contacting materials going to other premises.
- New paper or fiber flats must be used for hand gathered eggs.
- The layer hatching eggs must be sanitized with an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered disinfectant for avian influenza virus according to the manufacturer label directions for application on layer hatching eggs or by formaldehyde fumigation immediately after collection.
- Hatchery loading docks, connecting passages, and receiving storage areas are cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant after receiving layer hatching eggs.
- The transfer of hatching eggs into setters and movements of unwashed materials originating from the breeder flock must be conducted after the hatching or chick processing operations on the same day.
- Egg contents leaked onto hatchery floors must be cleaned and disinfected according to hatchery standard operating procedure.
- Employees must wash their hands with soap or apply a hand sanitizer before entering the hatcher room or chick processing room. Employees must take precautions to prevent the transfer of microbial contamination into the chick processing room via shoes.
- The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.
- If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move layer hatching eggs to the hatchery or processing plant after two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCRs) and a 2-day hold, **where at least one RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample (5-bird pool or 11-bird pool per 50 dead birds) taken on the second day of holding or later.** (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)

Date of current negative RRT-PCR tests for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI): _____
(This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available).

This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the two current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock are attached.

I certify that the flock of origin of the layer hatching eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____/_____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the layer hatching eggs are within normal range on the date of shipment.

_____/_____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF LAYER DAY-OLD CHICKS TO MOVE TO PULLET FARM

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name and 911 address)

to _____ (premises name).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- When the Control Area is first established, sanitize layer hatching eggs and handling materials from the Control Area if present in the hatchery egg storage room with an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered disinfectant according to the manufacturer's label directions or by the National Poultry Improvement Plan guidelines.
- When the Control Area is first established, if hatching eggs from breeder flocks in the Control Area are present in the hatchery, the hatchery connecting passages and receiving storage areas should be cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant.
- The hatchery product specific biosecurity steps from the hatching egg risk assessment should be followed for subsequent hatchery operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- Place the chicks in new cardboard boxes or plastic boxes that have been cleaned and disinfected.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements.
- The truck driver wears protective coveralls, boots, gloves, and head cover when outside the cab and removes them immediately before reentering the cab. The driver should not enter the pullet house.
- Return the truck directly to the hatchery by the same route through the Control Area, avoiding known Infected Premises by the most distance possible.
- Driver required to shower and change clothes before entering the hatchery after returning from a pullet farm.
- Reusable chick-handling materials moved from a pullet farm are cleaned and disinfected according to the Cleaning and Disinfection Guidelines before being returned to the hatchery.
- The driver does not pick up another shipment of layer day-old chicks on the same day when he/she delivers used chick-handling materials to the hatchery from a pullet farm.
- Work flow practices are implemented at the hatchery to prevent cleaned and disinfected chick-handling materials from being moved across areas that are not cleaned and disinfected after movement of hatching egg-handling materials.
- The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.
- Hatchery biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials, and hatchery does not have other poultry on premises except for layer day-old chicks hatched onsite and held for one or two days before shipping.
- Layer day-old chicks will be placed in a 21-day quarantine at destination pullet premises.
- When the Control Area is initially established there may be eggs in the hatchery egg room from flocks in the Control Area; two 5-bird pools or 11-bird pools from those flocks should be immediately tested by real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) and found negative (monitored) before permits are issued to reduce the risk of layer day-old chicks infected via cross contamination from hatching eggs being moved off the premises. Subsequent movements of hatching eggs from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Hatching Egg Product Summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move layer day-old chicks off the hatchery to pullet premises within or out of the Control Area.**

I certify that the hatchery of origin of the layer day-old chicks has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ /

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the all hatching eggs originating from the Control Area coming into the hatchery after the Control Area was established come from monitored breeder flocks.

_____ /

Hatchery Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the hatchery manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF LAYER DAY-OLD CHICKS TO MOVE TO PULLET FARM

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____(premises name).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- When the Control Area is first established, sanitize layer hatching eggs and handling materials from the Control Area if present in the hatchery egg storage room, with an EPA registered disinfectant according to the manufacturer's label directions or by the National Poultry Improvement Plan guidelines.
- When the Control Area is first established, if hatching eggs from breeder flocks in the Control Area are present in the hatchery, the hatchery connecting passages and receiving storage areas should be cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant.
- The hatchery product specific biosecurity steps from the hatching egg risk assessment should be followed for subsequent hatchery operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- Place the chicks in new cardboard boxes or plastic boxes that have been cleaned and disinfected.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements.
- The truck driver wears protective coveralls, boots, gloves and head cover when outside the cab and removes them immediately before reentering the cab. The driver should not enter the pullet house.
- Return the truck directly to the hatchery by the same route through the Control Area, avoiding known Infected Premises by the most distance possible.
- Driver required to shower and change clothes before entering the hatchery after returning from a pullet farm.
- Reusable chick-handling materials moved from a pullet farm are cleaned and disinfected according to the Cleaning and Disinfection Guidelines before being returned to the hatchery.
- The driver does not pick up another shipment of layer day-old chicks on the same day when he/she delivers used chick-handling materials to the hatchery from a pullet farm.
- Work flow practices are implemented at the hatchery to prevent cleaned and disinfected chick-handling materials from being moved across areas that are not cleaned and disinfected after movement of hatching egg-handling materials.
- The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.
- Hatchery biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials, and hatchery does not have other poultry on premises except for layer day-old chicks hatched onsite and held for one or two days before shipping.
- Layer day-old chicks will be placed in a 21 day quarantine at destination pullet premises.
- When the Control Area is initially established there may be eggs in the hatchery egg room from flocks in the Control Area; two 5-bird pools or 11-bird pools from those flocks should be immediately tested by RRT-PCR and found negative (monitored) before permits are issued to reduce the risk of layer day-old chicks infected via cross contamination from hatching eggs being moved off the premises. Subsequent movements of hatching eggs from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Hatching Egg Product Summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move layer day-old chicks off the hatchery to pullet premises within or out of the Control Area.**

I certify that the hatchery of origin of the layer day-old chicks has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

/

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the all hatching eggs originating from the Control Area coming into the hatchery after the Control Area was established come from monitored breeder flocks.

/

Hatchery Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the hatchery manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF DRY EGGSHELLS TO POULTRY FEED MILL

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises name).

- If there are poultry on the premises, the Incident Command (IC) may require the exterior of the transport vehicle be cleaned and disinfected depending on onsite factors.
- The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Dry eggshells are wet eggshells that have been treated with a drying process that reduces moisture content of incoming wet eggshells to 4 percent, or lower, with an exhaust air temperature greater than 200°F.
- The dry eggshell product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per IC requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* Negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of dry eggshells from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Dry Eggshells Product Summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move dry eggshells to a poultry feed mill.**

I certify that the dry eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ /_____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the flocks of origin of all dry eggshells originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

_____ /_____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF DRY EGGSHELLS TO POULTRY FEED MILL

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3,4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises name).

- If there are poultry on the premises, the Incident Command (IC) may require the exterior of the transport vehicle be cleaned and disinfected depending on onsite factors.
- The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Dry eggshells are wet eggshells that have been treated with a drying process that reduces moisture content of incoming wet eggshells to 4 percent, or lower, with an exhaust air temperature greater than 200°F.
- The dry eggshell product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per IC requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* Negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of of dry eggshells from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Dry Eggshells Product Summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move dry eggshells to a poultry feed mill.**

I certify that the dry eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ /_____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the flocks of origin of all dry eggshells originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

_____ /_____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF INEDIBLE EGG PRODUCT TO PASTEURIZATION

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises name).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Inedible egg product can only move to a plant where it is pasteurized according to the USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service standards for inactivating *Salmonella* in whole egg, or whole egg blends, depending on the percent of non-egg ingredients as described in 9 CFR 90.570.
- If carboys are used in the transport of INEP they must be destroyed at the final destination, or cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures) and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises. Personnel at the destination premises will be notified of requirements for handling and cleaning and disinfection of used carboys if INEP is transported in them.
- The inedible egg product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* Two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) tests are required before the first movement of INEP in carboys to pasteurizing at an inline facility. One negative RRT-PCR result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of inedible egg product to pasteurization from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Inedible Egg Product summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move inedible egg product to pasteurization.**

I certify that the inedible egg product has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____/_____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the flocks of origin of all inedible egg products originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

_____/_____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF INEDIBLE EGG PRODUCT TO PASTEURIZATION

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises name).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. . The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Inedible egg product can only move to a plant where it is pasteurized according to the USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service standards for inactivating *Salmonella* in whole egg, or whole egg blends, depending on the percent of non-egg ingredients as described in 9 CFR 90.570.
- If carboys are used in the transport of INEP they must be destroyed at the final destination, or cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures) and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises. Personnel at the destination premises will be notified of requirements for handling and cleaning and disinfection of used carboys if INEP is transported in them.
- The inedible egg product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* Two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) tests are required before the first movement of INEP in carboys to pasteurizing at an inline facility. One negative RRT-PCR result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of inedible egg product to pasteurization from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Inedible Egg Product summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move inedible egg product to pasteurization.**

I certify that the inedible egg product has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

/

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the flocks of origin all inedible egg product originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

/

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF INEDIBLE EGG PRODUCT TO LANDFILL

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises name).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- INEP disposed in a landfill should be covered by 6 inches of earthen material (or equivalent) immediately after disposal to restrict access to flies, insects, and other vermin.
- The inedible egg product specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* One negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of inedible egg product to pasteurization from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Inedible Egg Product summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move inedible egg product to landfill.**

I certify that the inedible egg product has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ /

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the flocks of origin of all inedible egg product originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

_____ /

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF INEDIBLE EGG PRODUCT TO LANDFILL

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises name).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- INEP disposed in a landfill should be covered by 6 inches of earthen material (or equivalent) immediately after disposal to restrict access to flies, insects, and other vermin.
- The inedible egg product specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* One negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements inedible egg product to pasteurization from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Inedible Egg Product summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move inedible egg product to landfill.**

I certify that the inedible egg product has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ / _____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the flocks of origin of all inedible egg product originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

_____ / _____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS TO LANDFILL

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name and & 911 address)

to _____ (premises name).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Wet eggshells disposed in a landfill should be covered by 6 inches of earthen material (or equivalent) immediately after disposal to restrict access to flies, insects, and other vermin.
- The wet eggshells product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* One negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of wet eggshells to landfill from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the wet eggshells product summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to landfill.**

I certify that the wet eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ /_____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the flocks of origin of all wet eggshells originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

_____ /_____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS TO LANDFILL

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises name).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Wet eggshells disposed in a landfill should be covered by 6 inches of earthen material (or equivalent) immediately after disposal to restrict access to flies, insects, and other vermin.
- The wet eggshells product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* One negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of wet eggshells to landfill from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the wet eggshells product summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to landfill.**

I certify that the wet eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ /_____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the flocks of origin of all wet eggshells originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

_____ /_____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS FOR LAND APPLICATION

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises name).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Dump trucks are covered with a tarpaulin or equivalent cover.
- Wet eggshells from an inline egg-breaking facility are required to be held at the destination premises for two days before land application.
- The land application site for wet eggshells is at least a distance of 3 kilometers away from premises with other commercial poultry.
- The wet eggshells product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* Two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) before the first movement of wet eggshells to land application in an outbreak. One negative RRT-PCR result for HPAI within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of wet eggshells to land application from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the wet eggshells product summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to the land application site.**

I certify that the wet eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ /_____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the flocks of origin of all wet eggshells originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

_____ /_____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS FOR LAND APPLICATION

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises name).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Dump trucks are covered with a tarpaulin or equivalent cover.
- Wet eggshells from an inline egg-breaking facility are required to be held at the destination premises for two days before land application.
- The land application site for wet eggshells is at least a distance of 3 kilometers away from premises with other commercial poultry.
- The wet eggshells product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* Two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) before the first movement of wet eggshells to land application in an outbreak. One negative RRT-PCR result for HPAI within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of wet eggshells to land application from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the wet eggshells product summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to the land application site.**

I certify that the wet eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____ /_____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the flocks of origin all wet eggshells originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

_____ /_____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS TO DRYING

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises name).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicleIf the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Dump trucks are covered with a tarpaulin or equivalent cover.
- Measures should be taken to exclude flies from the truck cab.
- The wet eggshellsproduct- specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite:* One negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of wet eggshells to drying from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the wet eggshells product summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to drying.**

I certify that the wet eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

/

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the flocks of origin of all wet eggshells originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

/

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS TO DRYING

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1_____ DATE OF PERMIT:_____

***xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name & 911 address)

to _____ (premises name).

- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicleIf the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- Dump trucks are covered with a tarpaulin or equivalent cover.
- Measures should be taken to exclude flies from the truck cab.
- The wet eggshells product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- *For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite*: One negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of wet eggshells to drying from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the wet eggshells product summary.
- **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to drying.**

I certify that the wet eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.

_____/_____

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the flocks of origin all wet eggshells originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

_____/_____

Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Supplement 6
Voluntary Preparedness Components of the Secure Egg Supply Plan

This supplement to the *Secure Egg Supply (SES) Plan* describes the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan*.

CONTENTS

S6.1 INTRODUCTION

S6.1.1 Preparedness Components

The Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan* were the result of a co-operative agreement between faculty at Iowa State University and USDA-APHIS. Developed by the Center for Food Security and Public Health at Iowa State University in collaboration with the Center for Animal Health and Food Safety at the University of Minnesota, the egg industry, poultry veterinarians, and USDA-APHIS-VS, the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan* facilitate business continuity by allowing movement of eggs and egg industry products from non-infected premises within an avian influenza Control Area. The Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan* were previously known as the

Federal and State Transport Plan for Eggs (FAST Eggs Plan). The objectives of the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan* are as follows:

- Minimize the risk of exposure of poultry flocks to HPAI and thereby limit the spread of HPAI during an outbreak.

- Provide a high degree of confidence that whole shell eggs entering market channels for human consumption are free of HPAI virus.

During a response to an HPAI outbreak, animal health regulatory officials will need time to evaluate premises' biosecurity practices, determine exposure to dangerous contacts with Infected Premises, and conduct daily surveillance of flocks in the Control Area. Egg producers can voluntarily participate in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan*. Participation will reduce the time expected to meet the criteria for moving eggs and egg products into market channels. The Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan* has four components for an egg premises that chooses to enroll voluntarily prior to an outbreak:

- Compliance with the biosecurity checklist for egg production premises and completion of audits: 45 measures that can be implemented prior to or during an outbreak that would reduce the risk of introducing HPAI virus onto production premises.

- Location verification using GPS coordinates

- Training on completion of the epidemiological questionnaire and entry of flock data into the secure SES data portal

- Training on procedures to collect and submit samples for the active surveillance program using RRT-PCR.

An SES data portal is also available for use during an HPAI outbreak by State and Federal regulatory officials to collect mortality data, monitor production parameters, record the results of the epidemiologic questionnaire, and record RRT-PCR results from *all* egg farms in a Control Area (with or without prior enrollment in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan*).

By enrolling prior to an outbreak, premises can get preapproval from the SAHO or Assistant District Director (formerly Area Veterinarian in Charge) for their biosecurity practices. The specific biosecurity practices can be audited and premises-specific GPS location data collected. Farm personnel can be trained to collect oropharyngeal samples and have an opportunity to complete at least one trial exercise to determine the time required to collect samples on the farm and to travel to a veterinary diagnostic laboratory. Farm managers can have prepositioned resources, including an instructional DVD and written materials describing oropharyngeal sample collection, BHI tubes, sampling swabs, veterinary diagnostic

laboratory submission forms, directions to the veterinary diagnostic laboratory, and an SES data portal account where they can enter daily production data.

Egg producers can enroll through their State coordinator. Until a State coordinator is identified in each State with interested egg producers, the biosecurity checklist and an oropharyngeal swabbing video can be viewed at www.sesdataportal.org to enhance preparedness efforts.

S6.2 Biosecurity Checklist for Egg Production Premises and Auditors

The Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan* "Biosecurity Checklist for Egg Production Premises and Auditors" contains 45 important biosecurity measures that, if fully implemented, help reduce the risk of introducing HPAI virus onto egg production premises (see www.sesdataportal.org). These biosecurity measures were based upon the input of a panel of poultry veterinarians (with expertise in egg production and avian influenza), as well as State and Federal epidemiologists, egg producers, universities, and regulatory agencies.

Implementation of these biosecurity measures prior to an outbreak will significantly reduce the likelihood that the HPAI virus will be introduced onto egg production premises:

- Voluntarily participating egg producers will provide "Yes" or "No" responses to biosecurity statements on the checklist. *"Yes" means that the biosecurity measure is part of a farm's written biosecurity plan* and the policy is enforced. "No" means that the biosecurity measure is not a company policy, and the premises do not qualify for the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan* until the deficiency is corrected. To participate in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan*, egg production premises must utilize *all* biosecurity measures on the checklist.

- An *auditor* will be assigned to participating egg premises by the SAHO after consultation with the Assistant District Director. An official auditor must be a State or Federal animal health official (or another individual) deemed qualified by the SAHO and Assistant District Director.

- *Auditors confirm the validity of biosecurity statements* checked "Yes" and submit a written report of their findings to the SAHO, Assistant District Director, and manager of the egg premises. The SAHO and Assistant District Director use this information to determine whether the level of biosecurity is sufficient to qualify the premises for participation in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan*.

- An approved *audit, no more than 6 months old*, must be on file with the SAHO and Assistant District Director for egg premises to participate in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan*. The SAHO and Assistant District Director must decide whether the biosecurity level of egg production premises is sufficient to qualify the premises for participation in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan* (pass) or not (fail). If premises fail a biosecurity audit, the reasons for failure will be provided in writing to the farm manager. Farm managers then have the option of taking corrective action and requesting another audit.

- When possible, the *same auditor will visit the same egg production premises* on subsequent visits so that, over time, the auditor will become familiar with the egg operation and the farm manager will become familiar with the auditor.

- The *initial audit* will require an *on-site visit* to the egg production premises by the auditor. To protect the biosecurity of the egg operations, *auditors* will survey the outside areas on the premises and egg processing areas but *will not enter the chicken houses. Subsequent audits* will consist of a meeting between the auditor and the farm manager at an *off-site location* to review records followed by a visual inspection of the outside areas of the premises by the auditor, who will remain inside a vehicle owned by the egg farm.

- *Audits are premises specific*. Premises vary in size, from a single, standalone chicken house to multiple chicken houses and out buildings at a modern in-line egg production complex. If a business produces eggs at multiple locations, each participating location must have a separate audit.

- *GPS location.* The longitude and latitude for each participating egg operation will be determined by a State or Federal employee currently trained to use a GPS receiver. A Premises Identification Number (PIN) may be assigned by the State in which the egg premises are located. Premises registration forms are available on each state's department of agriculture website.

- At least one animal health official from each State with participating egg producers will be expected to attend *annual training sessions at a USDA-approved training program for egg premises auditors* to (1) review the clinical signs and lesions associated with avian influenza; (2) discuss interpretation of data pertaining to feed consumption, water consumption, and egg production; and (3) promote uniformity of audits for the nation's egg industry.

S6.3 Location Verification of Premises for the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the SES Plan Using GPS Coordinates

Egg production premises participating in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan* will register with the State coordinator. The longitude and latitude for each participating egg operation will be determined by a State or Federal employee trained to use a GPS receiver. Participants may opt to register their premises in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan* online or by mailing or faxing forms to their State coordinator.

S6.4 Epidemiology Questionnaire and Flock Data

In the event of an outbreak of HPAI, an epidemiology questionnaire, previously provided to managers of participating egg operations, will provide information that will allow foreign animal disease investigators to determine whether the premises enrolled in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan* have been exposed directly or indirectly to birds and other animals, products, materials, people, or aerosol from the IP. A proposed version of the epidemiology questionnaire is available at the end of this document and at www.sesdataportal.com.

At the start of an incident, in addition to the epidemiology questionnaire, participating facilities will submit daily information on mortality and egg production for the preceding 7 days for each chicken house on the premises. Participating premises managers will report significant unexplained changes in feed consumption, water consumption, or behavior. This data will be submitted directly to the data portal daily and will be available to the Incident Commander while the premises enrolled in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan* are in a Control Area.

S6.5 Active Surveillance Program (RRT-PCR Testing)

Potential presence of H5 or H7 avian influenza virus infection on premises enrolled in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan* will be monitored by requiring chickens from each house on the farm to be tested prior to product movement and found to be negative by the RRT-PCR test. In addition, chickens in these flocks must be free of clinical signs of disease and the flocks must have no unexplained increase in mortality or decline in egg production or feed consumption. See Chapter 1 of the *SES Plan* for more surveillance information.

S6.6 SECURE EGG SUPPLY DATA PORTAL

Data from the biosecurity checklist, audits, and GPS coordinates can be entered into the database prior to the event. The responses to the epidemiology questionnaire flock production data, and daily RRT-PCR test results are only entered at time of outbreak. This information will be stored in a database administered by each participating State with support from Iowa State University's CFSPH. All registered egg producers will have a unique login and password to access the data portal. In the event of an outbreak, the egg producer should complete the online epidemiology questionnaire and enter their premises-specific flock production data. ICs will be able to access this information in the event of an HPAI outbreak to help determine issuance of movement permits.

S6.7 PUBLICATIONS

A review of scientific literature addressing avian influenza in chicken eggs is available in the following paper: Spickler, A. R., D. W. Trampel, and J. A. Roth (2008), "The onset of virus shedding and clinical signs in chickens infected with high pathogenicity and low pathogenicity avian influenza viruses," *Avian Pathology* 37:555-577.

A summary of the need for the measures in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan* is available in Trampel, D. W., J. T. Zack, T. Clouse, D. Bickett-Weddle, G. B. Brown, V. Rao, H. S. Hurd, G. I. Garris, and J. A. Roth (2009), "A federal and state transport plan for movement of eggs and egg products from commercial egg production premises in a high-pathogenicity avian influenza control area," *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association* 235:1412-1419.

On the basis of the science provided by the draft *Interagency Risk Assessment for the Public Health Impact of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus in Poultry, Shell Eggs, and Egg Products* compiled by FSIS in 2008 and the daily RRT-PCR testing required as surveillance within an HPAI Control Area, the Egg Sector Working Group deemed the Geospatial Risk Estimate (GRE) described in the above publication unnecessary as a permitting decision tool.

S6.8 EPIDEMIOLOGY QUESTIONNAIRE

SECURE EGG SUPPLY PLAN HPAI EPIDEMIOLOGY QUESTIONNAIRE

Date: _____

Business/farm name: _____

Primary contact: _____

Business address: _____

Business telephone number: _____

Cell telephone number: _____

Fax number: _____

Home telephone number: _____

E-mail address: _____

Secondary contact: _____

Business address: _____

Business telephone number: _____

Cell telephone number: _____

Fax number: _____

Home telephone number: _____

E-mail address: _____

Farm Address (911 and Animal Location):_____

City: _____ Zip code: _____

County: _____

Township: _____

Range: _____

Section: _____

GPS coordinates (decimal degrees): _____

Premises identification number: _____

The purpose of this epidemiological questionnaire is to help the Incident Management Team determine a premises' classification: Contact Premises, At-Risk Premises, or Monitored Premises. Additional information will be considered (e.g., daily PCR testing and production data) when decisions regarding movement permits are made.

Employee Risk Factors

1. Do any of your personnel work at other poultry premises or have they visited other poultry premises, hatcheries, processing plants, or poultry slaughtering facilities within the past 21 days? ☐ Yes ☐ No

   a) If Yes, what premises? _____

2. Do any of your workers live with someone who works at another poultry farm, hatchery, processing plant, slaughter facility or rendering plant? ☐ Yes ☐ No

3. Have you hired new personnel during the past 21 days? ☐ Yes ☐ No

   a) If Yes, did they work for another poultry premises before you hired them? ☐ Yes ☐ No

   b) If Yes, where did they work prior to coming to your premises? _____

   _____

4. Has an employee from this premises visited a rendering plant within the past 21 days? ☐ Yes ☐ No

   a) If Yes, what plant? _____

   b) If Yes, did the person clean and disinfect his/her vehicle before returning to your premises? ☐ Yes ☐ No

   c) If Yes, did the person change outer clothes before returning to your premises? ☐ Yes ☐ No

   d) If Yes, did the person disinfect footwear or change into footwear dedicated to this premises upon return? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Biosecurity Risk Factors

5. Are you enrolled in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the SES Plan? ☐ Yes ☐ No

   a) If Yes, date of last audit _____

6. Have migratory waterfowl been seen on the ground or water within 0.62 m (1 km) of your buildings containing chickens in the last 21 days? ☐ Yes ☐ No

   a) If Yes, please describe: _____

7. Have free flying birds been observed in the chicken houses in the past 21 days? ☐ Yes ☐ No

8. Is feed protected from exposure to feces from wild birds, waterfowl, rodents and/or wild mammals? ☐ Yes ☐ No

9. Is water protected from exposure to feces from wild birds, waterfowl, rodents and/or wild mammals? ☐ Yes ☐ No

10. Which of the following describes this farm's usual carcass (daily mortality) disposal method? (Mark ALL that apply)

☐ Rendering	☐ on-farm	☐ off-farm
☐ Composting	☐ on-farm	☐ off-farm
☐ Burial	☐ on-farm	☐ off-farm
☐ Incineration	☐ on-farm	☐ off-farm

☐ Other (specify: _____)

11. Do you dispose of dead birds from other farms? ☐ Yes ☐ No

    a) If Yes, please provide more details: _____

    _____

12. Have you introduced chicks onto this farm in the last 21 days? ☐ Yes ☐ No

    a) Was the breeding flock serologically tested for avian influenza? ☐ Yes ☐ No

13. Did any birds move off this farm and then return to the farm (e.g., markets, shows, farmers' market, fair) in the past 21 days? ☐ Yes ☐ No

    a) If Yes, please describe: _____

Trace Back Information

In the last 21 days, did the following movements **ONTO** the farm occur? If yes, please provide as much accurate information as possible for each unique source. You can add more rows by 'right clicking' in the box and selecting "Insert > Insert Rows Below".

14. Eggs (e.g., sideloading) ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel entered chicken house? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments: _____

_____

_____

Movements ONTO the farm (continued)

15. Live Birds (including replacement pullets or backfilling pullets) ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

Source/ name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)	Were the chickens RRT-PCR tested for avian influenza prior to moving onto your farm? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments: _____

_____

_____

16. Feed trucks ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments: _____

_____

_____

17. Fresh litter/bedding ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing/ (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments: _____

_____

_____

Movements ONTO the farm (continued)

18. Personnel or equipment used to handle/haul manure and/or used litter? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing/ (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments: _____

_____

_____

19. Catch/vaccination/beak trim crews ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments: _____

_____

_____

20. Off-site Renderer ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)

a) Did the driver leave the vehicle while on this premises? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

b) If Yes, what area of the premises did he or she enter? _____

c) Was driver required to wear outer clothes and foot wear provided by this premises? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

Additional Comments: _____

_____

_____

Movements ONTO the farm (continued)

21. Company veterinarian/service technician ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments: _____

_____

_____

22. Non-company veterinarian/consultant ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments: _____

_____

_____

23. Service personnel (e.g., construction, gas, plumbing, pest control) ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments: _____

_____

_____

Movements ONTO the farm (continued)

24. Customer/buyer/dealer ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments: _____

_____

_____

25. Other poultry producer ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments: _____

_____

_____

26. Any other visitor (friend/neighbor) ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments: _____

_____

_____

Trace Forward Information

In the last 21 days, did the following movements **OFF** the farm occur? If yes, please provide as much accurate information as possible for each unique off-farm location. You can add more rows by 'right clicking' in the box and selecting "Insert > Insert Rows Below".

27. Eggs ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

Destination/ name	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D before returning? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments: _____

_____

_____

28. Live Birds ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

Off-farm location/ name	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D before returning? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments: _____

_____

_____

29. Feed trucks (that haul feed originating on your premises and deliver feed to off-farm locations. This question does not refer to feed trucks that bring feed onto your premises from other off-farm locations which was previously covered in question 15). ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

Off-farm location/ name	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D before returning? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter your bird housing? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments: _____

_____

_____

Movements OFF the farm (continued)

30. Farm personnel or equipment used to haul manure/used litter to off farm locations. ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

Off-farm location/ name	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D before returning? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter your bird housing? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments: _____

_____

_____

31. Farm personnel or equipment used for catch/vaccination/beak trim at off-farm locations. ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

Off-farm location/ name	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D before returning? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments: _____

_____

_____

32. Farm personnel or equipment used for off-farm carcass disposal. ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

Off-farm location/ name	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D before returning? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter your bird housing? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments: _____

_____

_____

Appendix B
Published Articles

The following are published articles that support the *SES Plan*:

Malladi, S, Weaver, T.J., Clouse T.L, Bjork, K.E., and Trampel, D.W. (2011). "Moving-Average Trigger for Early Detection of Rapidly Increasing Mortality in Caged Table-Egg Layers," *Avian Diseases*, 55(4):603-610.

Spickler, A. R., Trampel, D.W., and Roth, J.A. (2008), "The onset of virus shedding and clinical signs in chickens infected with high pathogenicity and low pathogenicity avian influenza viruses," *Avian Pathology* 37:555-577.

Trampel, D. W., Zack, J.T., Clouse, T.L., Bickett-Weddle, D., Brown, G.B., Rao, V., Hurd, H.S., Garris, G.I., and Roth, J.A. (2009), "A federal and state transport plan for movement of eggs and egg products from commercial egg production premises in a high-pathogenicity avian influenza control area," *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association* 235:1412-1419.

Additional references can be found within the specific documents that support the plan. A list of the supplemental documents is listed in Appendix A.

Appendix C
Development and Review Team

The *SES Plan* reflects the time and effort of many individuals, groups, and associations. The individuals listed here, in alphabetical order, were among those involved in the development and review of the *SES Plan* and their most recent affiliation.

- Nestor Adriatico, DVM, MPVM, Director of Poultry Health, Moark, LLC
- Heather Allen, PhD, MPA, LMI Support for USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services, Preparedness and Incident Coordination
- Hershell R. Ball, PhD, Michael Foods, Inc.
- Danelle Bickett-Weddle, DVM, MPH, PhD, DACVPM, CFSPH, College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University
- Gayle Brown, DVM, PhD, CFSPH, College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University
- Kathe Bjork, DVM, PhD, USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services, Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health, Center for Animal Health Information and Analysis
- Tim Clouse, MA, USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services, Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health, Center for Animal Health Information and Analysis
- Richard L. Dutton, DVM, Michael Foods, Inc.
- Susan Gale, DVM, CAHFS, University of Minnesota
- Kevan Flaming, DVM, PhD, CFSPH, College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University
- Mark Friedow, Sparboe Farms, Inc.
- Linda Glaser, DVM, DACVPM, Minnesota Board of Animal Health
- Tim Goldsmith, DVM, MPH, Dip. ACVPM, CAHFS, University of Minnesota
- Dave Halvorson, DVM, Charter Dip ACPV, CAHFS, University of Minnesota

- Morgan Hennessey, DVM, MPH, Dip. ACVPM, CAHFS, University of Minnesota
- Will Hueston, DVM, PhD, Dip ACVPM, CAHFS University of Minnesota
- Cal Jackson, Technical Service Supervisor, Creighton Brothers
- Dale C. Lauer, DVM, Poultry Program Director, Minnesota Board of Animal Health, Minnesota Poultry Testing Laboratory
- Brendan Lee, DVM, MSc, MPH, Dip ACVPM, CAHFS, University of Minnesota
- Lolita Luchsinger, Egg Supply Quality Assurance, Cargill Kitchen Solutions
- Tracey Lynn, DVM, MS, DACVPM, USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services, Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health, Center for Animal Health Information and Analysis
- Howard Magwire, United Egg Producers
- Sasidhar Malladi, PhD, CAHFS, University of Minnesota
- Todd McAloon, Global Poultry Food Safety and Quality, Cargill Animal Protein
- Kris McElroy, DVM, MPH, Dip. ACVPM, CAHFS, University of Minnesota
- Hugo Medina, DVM, MS, DACPV, Sparboe Farms, Inc.[*]
- Kiana Moore, MS, LMI Support for USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services, Preparedness and Incident Coordination
- Mohamed Mousa, Herbrucks Poultry Ranch, Inc.
- Kevin Petersburg, DVM, USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services, Area Veterinarian In Charge, Iowa
- James A. Roth, DVM, PhD, DACVM, CFSPH, Institute for International Cooperation in Animal Biologics, College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University

[*] *In memoriam.*

- Aaron Scott, DVM, PhD, Dip. ACVPM (epi), USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services, Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health, National Surveillance Unit
- Sheryl Shaw, DVM, MPH, USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services, Minnesota, Area Epidemiology Officer
- Girum Shiferaw, DVM, MSc, CAHFS, University of Minnesota
- Patricia Stonger, MA, Director of Technical Services and Regulatory Affiars, Daybreak Foods, Inc.
- R. Alex Thompson, DVM, PhD, USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services, Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health, National Surveillance Unit
- Darrell Trampel, DVM, PhD, DACVP, Department of Veterinary Diagnostic and Production Animal Medicine, Iowa State University
- Ty J. Vannieuwenhoven, DVM, MPH, ACVPM, USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services, Area Emergency Coordinator, Minnesota and Wisconsin
- Shauna Voss, DVM, CAHFS, University of Minnesota
- Katherine Waters, DVM, MPH, ACVPM, CAHFS, University of Minnesota
- J. Todd Weaver, DVM, DACVPM, USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services, Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health, Center for Animal Health Information and Analysis, Risk Analysis Team
- Jonathan Zack, DVM, USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services, Preparedness and Incident Coordination
- Rosalind Zils, Supply Chain Manager, Cargill Kitchen Solutions.

Appendix D
Glossary

Breeder farm	Farms with breeder flocks that produce hatching eggs. The hatching eggs from a breeder farm are transported to a hatchery.
Chick-handling materials	Handling materials used in the transport of layer day-old chicks such as chick boxes and dollies.
Continuous inspection	Continuous inspection requires that the FSIS inspector is on the premises of the egg products processing facility whenever egg breaking and certain other processing operations, including pasteurization, are occurring.
Control Area	A Control Area (an Infected Zone and Buffer Zone) has individual premises quarantine for Infected Premises, Suspect Premises, and Contact Premises and movement restrictions for At-Risk Premises and Monitored Premises.
Dry eggshells	Eggshells dried in specialized equipment such as a rotary or belt dryer to a moisture content of approximately 4 percent.
Layer day-old chicks	Layer day-old chicks are newly hatched chicks that are usually moved from the hatchery within a day after hatching.
Egg	The shell egg of the domesticated chicken.
Egg-handling materials	Handling materials used in the transport and storage of eggs such as plastic flats, pallets, buggies, setter trays, divider boards, etc.
Hatcher	An incubator used for incubating eggs from approximately 18 days until they hatch.
Hatchery	A commercial establishment that hatches chicks from hatching eggs. Commercial hatcheries receive hatching eggs from offsite breeder farms and produce chicks that, prior to feeding and watering, are shipped to pullet raising operations.
Inedible egg product	Dried, frozen, or liquid egg products that are unfit for human consumption.
In-line processing center	Egg processing facilities that source eggs directly through mechanical means from poultry flocks that are present on the premises
Layer hatching egg	An egg produced by breeding birds. Chicks hatched from hatching eggs may be used for commercial egg production or to supply multiplier breeding flocks.

Low risk	It is highly unlikely that moving eggs or egg industry products will cause infection in another poultry production premises. The determination of "low risk" suggests that although not a strict requirement, additional resources to further evaluate or mitigate this risk may be considered (depending on circumstances).
Monitored breeder flock	Flocks in the Control Area that meet the following criteria: have had two 5-bird pools or two 11-bird pools tested for HPAI by RRT-PCR and found negative; traceability information is available; flock production parameters are normal and the premises biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and Federal officials; and the epidemiological assessment is complete, and indicates no dangerous contact with Infected Premises.
Movement permit	A VS Form 1-27, a State-issued permit, or other specific or general permit—customized to the specific situation—generated by the Permit Section of the Incident Command Team and issued at the discretion of Incident Command to allow the movement of egg and egg industry items under official regulatory control from a premises or a geographic area described in a quarantine order to an approved premises.
National Poultry Improvement Plan	Cooperative State-Industry-Federal program that establishes guidelines for evaluation of poultry products and poultry production relative to disease and eligibility for interstate/international trade.
Negligible risk	The likelihood of the product movement causing infection in another poultry production premises is insignificant or not worth considering. The determination of "negligible risk" suggests that allocating additional resources to mitigate this risk may not be a cost-effective use of resources.
Nest run shell egg	Eggs that have been packed as they come from the production facilities without having been washed, sized, and/or candled for quality, with the exception that some checks, dirties or obvious under-grades may have been removed.
Nest run farms (off-line)	Farms producing nest run eggs as their final product and transporting them to processing.
Non-pasteurized liquid egg	Shell eggs that have been washed, sanitized, and broken and converted to liquid egg which has not been subjected to pasteurization.
Off-line processing centers	Egg processing facilities that do not have poultry on the premises.
Pasteurization	The process of subjecting each particle of egg product to heat in order to destroy harmful viable microorganisms, including highly pathogenic avian influenza virus.

Pasteurized liquid egg product	Any liquid egg product pasteurized according to Title 9 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 590 and bearing the USDA FSIS mark of inspection. These are products not containing ingredients added after pasteurization.
Pullet farm	Pullet farm is a commercial establishment dedicated for raising chicks from 1-2 days of age to about 16 to 18 weeks of age when they are moved onto layer facilities for egg production.
Setter	An incubator used for incubating chicken eggs for approximately 18 days. (As opposed to a hatcher used to incubate eggs after they have been in a setter).
Voluntary Preparedness Components	Voluntary Preparedness Components facilitate business continuity by enrolling premises in specific biosecurity practices and audits designed to expedite compliance for movement of eggs and egg industry products from participating premises within an avian influenza Control Area.
Washed and sanitized shell eggs	Eggs that have been washed and sanitized according to protocols equivalent to those that are specified in 7 CFR 56 and sanitized with a chlorine concentration of 100–200 ppm.
Wet eggshells	Eggshells that have undergone centrifugation or screening to remove adhering liquid inedible egg product, reducing the moisture level to about 16 percent. Wet eggshells have not undergone a thermal drying process.

Appendix E
Abbreviations

APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
BHI	brain-heart infusion
CAHFS	Center for Animal Health and Food Safety (University of Minnesota)
CEAH	Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health
CFSPH	Center for Food Security and Public Health (Iowa State University)
C&D	cleaning and disinfection
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FAD	foreign animal disease
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FSIS	Food Safety and Inspection Service
GPS	global positioning system
HPAI	highly pathogenic avian influenza
IC	Incident Command
ID	identification
INEP	inedible egg product
NAHLN	National Animal Health Laboratory Network
ppm	parts per million
RA	risk assessment
RRT-PCR	real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
SAHO	State Animal Health Official
SES	Secure Egg Supply
SOP	standard operating procedure
UEP	United Egg Producers
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
VDL	veterinary diagnostic laboratory